[El]ementary Classics.

GAI IULI CAESARIS

DE BELLO CIVILI

COMMENTARIORUM I.

Edited with Notes and Vocabulary for the use of Schools.

BY

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London
MACMILLAN AND CO.
AND NEW YORK
1891

PREFACE.

In the text of this book I have followed implicitly that of Kraner and Hofmann's *De Bello Civili*, tenth and much improved edition, 1890. By adopting some excellent emendations of Madvig and other scholars, Hofmann has got rid of several blemishes which disfigured the common text. Though not dealing with properly critical matter, I have always called attention to the vulgate where it involves a serious difference in translation or a real difficulty, for the sake of boys in a mixed class, where all may not use the same text.

In a few cases information has been added in the Index which might have been given in the Notes.

I must express my obligations to Kraner and Hofmann's Commentary, as well as to Mr. Moberly's excellent edition in the Clarendon Press. In the Historical Sketch I have followed Kraner pretty closely, and to those who wish for a fuller treatment of the subject I can recommend Mr. Froude's most interesting *Caesar*.

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INTRODUCTION.

I. HISTORICAL SKETCH.

In order to understand the causes of the civil war it is necessary to know something not only of Caesar's military career, the history of which he has given us in the eight books *De Bello Gallico*, but of his previous life as a politician, and especially of his relations with Pompey, who was for some years his friend and ally, and then became his bitter enemy.

It would take far too much space to attempt to vindicate Caesar's unconstitutional actions, especially the high-handed course pursued by the First Triumvirate and their setting aside of the Senate's authority. This has been ably done by Mr. Froude in his *Caesar*, as well as by others; but any one who reads Sallust's sketches of the corruption and incapacity of senatorial rule in the *Catiline* and *Jugurtha* must see that the old order of things had become thoroughly rotten and unworkable. Caesar saw this clearly and acted accordingly, but he had to contend against a mass of prejudice, and the "vested interests" of the nobility,

pledged to maintain at all costs the old system, and at last fell a victim to their selfish revenge, when his work of reform was only begun.

§ 1. We will take up the history at the year 61 B.C. when Pompey returned from the East after concluding the Mithridatic War with splendid success, bringing home a vast sum of money to the treasury, unlike Lucullus and other generals who had enriched themselves enormously in the wars. He was then unquestionably the greatest man at Rome, but was regarded with great jealousy by nobles like Lucullus and Metellus, who had not gained such a reputation for honesty and ability. He had pledged himself to provide handsomely for the soldiers who had helped to win his victories, but was violently opposed in the senate by his rivals, and so found himself obliged, in 60 B.C., to seek help from the popular party, which was then led by Caesar. The latter had just returned from Spain, where he had been propraetor, and needed some powerful support in order to win the consulship for 59 B.C. He persuaded Pompey to form an alliance with the millionaire M. Crassus, urging that his enormous wealth would be a great help to them, and probably regarding him as a kind of counterpoise to Pompey's power. So an agreement was made between these three with the object of preventing any measure being passed which was displeasing to any one of them. This alliance is known as the First Triumvirate.

§ 2. Caesar was duly elected consul, and carried a number of useful laws called after him *Leges Juliae*, in spite of the opposition of the nobles and of his colleague Bibulus. Among these was the *Lex Julia agraria*, which was designed to reward Pompey's veterans, and provided that the public land in Campania should be parcelled out among 20,000 of the poorer citizens who had three or more children, the Asiatic treasure to be used in buying land, if the public land were not sufficient. Another measure was intended to gain the support of the *Equites*, or Knights, who were an important body in the state. It granted the farmers of the taxes (*publicani*) in Asia a remission of one-third of the sum they had agreed to pay the Senate for the privilege of collecting the taxes, as their offer had been too high. A third enactment ratified all Pompey's arrangements in Asia, which the Senate had not agreed to do. Lastly, a law of the tribune Vatinius secured for Caesar himself the government of Cisalpine Gaul and Illyricum for five years, with extensive powers. To these provinces the Senate reluctantly added Transalpine Gaul, which was then limited to the so-called *Provincia* or Provence. Thus the Senate's power was broken, and Caesar entered on the career of conquest which is recorded for us in the *De Bello Gallico*. His object was to free his country from the one serious external danger which threatened her; it is not necessary to assume, as is so often done, that his motive was to form and

train a standing army with which he might establish his own supremacy, a result to which he was afterwards driven by circumstances.

§ 3. Meanwhile Pompey, who though a great soldier was no politician, did not succeed in keeping order at Rome. Now that Caesar was gone the mob had their own way, and the disorder which prevailed led to a reaction in favour of the Senate. To check this the Triumvirs with their chief supporters met in conference at Lucca, 56 B.C., where they resolved on strong measures. Pompey and Crassus became consuls 55 B.C., and passed various laws in their own and Caesar's interest. Pompey obtained the two Spanish provinces, Crassus that of Syria for five years with extensive powers, and Caesar's command in Gaul was prolonged for five years more by a law of the two consuls.

§ 4. The bond between Caesar and Pompey had been greatly strengthened by Pompey's marriage with Caesar's only daughter Julia, but her death in 54 B.C., followed soon after by that of her child, who would have been Caesar's heir, removed the link of affection between the two statesmen. In the next year Crassus perished miserably in a rash expedition against the Parthians, and thus the rivalry, which had been more or less hidden while he held the balance of power, became very apparent. Pompey's pride could not brook an equal, and Caesar would not acknowledge a superior. Events soon produced

a conflict of interests between them, and gave the senatorial party, or *Optimates*, an opportunity to draw Pompey to their side, as they hoped first to crush Caesar by his means, and afterwards to get rid of him too.

§ 5. This was in 52 B.C., on occasion of a violent fray between two desperadoes, Clodius and Milo, in which the former was killed. He was a champion of the democratic party, Milo of the Senate, and terrible riots ensued, during which, among other outrages, the Senate house was burned by the mob. In this emergency the Senate appointed Pompey sole consul, with power to levy troops and take other needful measures. He put down the disorder with a strong hand, brought Milo, who was a candidate for the consulship, to trial, and secured his exile. In this consulship Pompey first showed his altered attitude towards Caesar by choosing as his colleague Q. Caecilius Metellus Scipio (one of Caesar's strongest enemies), and marrying his daughter Cornelia. Besides getting his own command in Spain prolonged for five years, he carried some important laws, including one called *Lex Pompeia de Provinciis*, providing that the government of provinces should no longer be entrusted to consuls and praetors immediately at the close of their term of office, but after an interval of at least five years. This made it easier for the Senate to give the provinces to none but their own partisans. Under another of Pompey's laws, *De Ambitu*, it was hoped

that Caesar might be brought to trial and condemned on his return to Rome. He was at this time engaged in putting down the great revolt in Gaul, headed by Vercingetorix; however, his friends succeeded in getting a law passed by the ten tribunes, enacting that, when his command in Gaul was about to expire, he should be allowed to become a candidate for the consulship without going to Rome (*ut eius ratio absentis haberetur*, ch. 32). This, however, did not quite secure Caesar from danger, as his command was to expire on March 1st, 49 B.C., and he would not enter on the consulship till January 1st, 48, so it would be needful also to get his command prolonged till the latter date. But the most serious blow was aimed at Caesar, after the passing of this law by the ten tribunes, when by a law, *De Jure Magistratuum*, carried by Pompey, any candidature for an office while absent from Rome was forbidden in general terms without making an exception in favour of Caesar, and thus the special law or *Privilegium* just mentioned was virtually repealed. Pompey promised indeed to secure this special privilege for Caesar, but as he had no power to cancel by his own authority a law passed by the people, this assurance was worth nothing.

§ 6. In the following year, B.C. 51, the consul, M. Marcellus, proposed, firstly, that Caesar should be recalled before the termination of his command on the ground that the war in Gaul was over; and secondly, that he should not be allowed to stand for

the consulship while away from Rome, because the *Privilegium* in his favour had been repealed by a subsequent law. However, only the latter of these resolutions was passed by the Senate, as many of its members wished to secure themselves in any event, and the discussion about the province was fixed to come off at the latest in March of that year.

§ 7. For the year 50 B.C., which seemed likely to settle the contest one way or the other, Caesar secured the support of the tribune C. Scribonius Curio by undertaking to pay his debts, which were enormous. Curio professed to be a strong supporter of the Senate and opponent of Caesar, but at the same time made himself very popular and secured a pretext for quarrelling with the Senate by proposing some measures for the benefit of the lower orders. So in March, when the discussion about the provinces was to begin, Curio announced that he would put his 'veto' on the discussion in the Senate of any other subject till his proposals should be considered and voted on by the people. In April came the senatorial 'recess' (*discessus senatus*), and it was not till May that the discussion really took place, on Curio withdrawing his opposition. He then declared that it was for the public interest that Caesar should be recalled, but that in that case Pompey too should give up his provinces and armies, as, if he retained them, he would be equally dangerous to the public liberty; he therefore urged the speedy recall of both

at once, but announced that he would oppose that of either general singly.

§ 8. Curio at once became extremely popular, and Pompey, seeing that public feeling was against him, informed the Senate that he was ready to resign his provinces and armies if the public interest required it, and a debate consequently took place about this proposal. The majority of the Senate voted that Pompey's recall should be agreed to, if Caesar's could not be secured otherwise, but that Caesar alone should be recalled, if possible. The recall of both was moved by C. Marcellus, but at his private instigation a senator demanded that the votes respecting Caesar and Pompey should be taken separately. The result was that Caesar's recall was voted almost unanimously, as his supporters had pledged themselves to vote for the recall of both, while that of Pompey was rejected by a large majority. The tribune Curio at once vetoed this resolution, and by an exercise of his official privilege demanded that a vote should next be taken on both proposals together, the result of which was that a large majority now voted for the recall of both rivals. However, this was vetoed in turn by a hostile tribune, so the discussion closed in June without any result being arrived at either way.

§ 9. The party of the Senate, however, succeeded in considerably weakening Caesar's army. The Parthians were now threatening Syria and Cilicia, and to protect these provinces C. Marcellus proposed

that Caesar and Pompey should each furnish one legion which was to be sent to Asia immediately. Pompey had previously lent Caesar a legion for the war in Gaul, and this he now demanded back as his contribution for Syria. Caesar had to send one of his own legions as well, but instead of being sent on to Asia the legions were detained in Italy, to be used, when required, against Caesar himself.

§ 10. At the consular elections in July of this year two violent enemies of Caesar were elected, L. Lentulus and C. Marcellus, while he could only count on the support of two of the tribunes, M. Antonius and Q. Cassius Longinus. In August he came into Northern Italy, and during September travelled about the towns of Gallia Cisalpina under the pretext of supporting M. Antonius in his candidature for the augurship. This visit to Italy caused great excitement and alarm at Rome, as it was reported that Caesar was rapidly collecting his forces for an invasion. On the strength of this report the consul elect, C. Marcellus, proposed in the Senate that the two legions which had been taken from Caesar should be sent for to defend the city, that troops should be levied throughout all Italy, and supreme command of all the forces of the State entrusted to Pompey. Curio by his veto prevented this vote from becoming a legal decree,[1] and the majority of the Senate did not dare to support Marcellus in his proposal to deal

[1] Such a vote was technically called *Senatus auctoritas.*

summarily with the tribune. He therefore on his own responsibility called upon Pompey to undertake the defence of the State, and on Pompey accepting the charge, Curio, no longer feeling safe at Rome, fled to Caesar.

§ 11. Meanwhile Caesar had returned to Further Gaul, and there mustered his legions, ordering the thirteenth to proceed to Italy. He now returned to Cisalpine Gaul about the middle of November. He still would not break off negotiations, wishing the odium and responsibility of a war to fall on his enemies, so that public opinion might be on his side. Accordingly he proposed three successive compromises :—1. That he and Pompey should both resign their provinces, and that he should then return to Rome as a private citizen and become a candidate for the consulship. 2. That Pompey should keep his provinces and armies, if he himself were only allowed to retain Cisalpine Gaul with two legions till he became consul. 3. That he should retain Illyricum alone, with one legion. These proposals were discussed without any result by Pompey and his friends, but not in the Senate, and it was not till January 1st, 49 B.C., when Caesar's letter was delivered to the new consuls by Curio, that a public discussion on the subject took place. At this point the first book of the *De Bello Civili* begins, being really a continuation of the history from the eighth book *De Bello Gallico*, the end of which is lost.

Contrary to his custom in the *De Bello Gallico*, where each book contains the events of a whole year, Caesar divides the events of the year 49 B.C. between Books 1 and 2 of the *De Bello Civili*.

II. THE ROMAN ARMY.

§ 1. In Caesar's time the organization of the army had been considerably modified. The legion was divided into ten cohorts, each containing three maniples of Hastati, Principes, and Triarii respectively; and each of these in turn was composed of two centuries, usually called *ordines*, one of which was called *prior*, the other *posterior*, each under a centurion. A century theoretically contained 100 men, but at this period it had rarely more than fifty or sixty, thus a maniple had from 100 to 120, a cohort 300 to 360, and a legion (which perhaps never contained more than 5000 men) usually was only 3000 or 3600 strong.

§ 2. The Hastati, Principes and Triarii were not now distinguished, as in earlier times, by fighting in the first, second and third lines of the legion, nor by any difference in their equipment, all being armed with the *pilum*, which originally belonged to the Triarii alone, the other two lines being sometimes called *antepilani*. The names were probably retained more to distinguish the rank of the centurions than for anything else, the Triarii as before ranking highest,

the Hastati lowest, while the *priores* came before the *posteriores.* Of the ten cohorts again the first was the most honourable and the others followed in order, but it is a disputed point how the precedence of the centurions was determined. The usual view is that all the *hastati posteriores* took lowest rank, beginning with the officer of the tenth cohort, who was called *decimus hastatus posterior*, and going on to the first cohort; next came all the *hastati priores* from the tenth (*decimus hast. prior*) to the first cohort; then the *principes posteriores*, rising in the same order; then in like manner the *principes priores.* The centurions bore the same name as the centuries which they respectively commanded. Among the Triarii they were called *pili*, perhaps because originally this line alone carried the *pilum*, thus the junior officer of Triarii in the tenth cohort was *decimus pilus posterior*, the senior *decimus pilus prior*, and so on. The first officer among the Triarii was senior centurion of the whole legion, and was called *centurio primi pili*, *primus pilus* or *primipilus;* he was often said *primum pilum ducere.* He had special charge of the eagle (*aquila*) of the legion, though it was carried by an *aquilifer.*

According to this view the first ten centurions of the legion would be the *pili priores*, next the ten *pili posteriores;* then the *principes priores* and *posteriores*, ten of each, followed by ten *hastati priores*, and, lastly, ten *hastati posteriores.* But it is hardly likely that Caesar would have said of Q. Fulginius (ch. 46) that

"on account of his surpassing valour he had risen from lower posts" to that of *primus hastatus*, if this had only been the forty-first place among sixty centurions. There seems little doubt that the six officers of the first cohort at any rate took precedence of all the rest, so that Fulginius was fifth or sixth centurion of the legion, and probably those of the other cohorts took rank according to the number of their cohort. In Livy xlii. 34, a centurion named Ligustinus relates that he was first promoted from the ranks to command the *decimus ordo hastatus;* then to the *primus hastatus prioris centuriae*, next to the *primus princeps prioris centuriae*, and, finally, led the *primus pilus*. The promotion on which he dwells with most satisfaction as having been awarded by M. Porcius Cato, "the keenest observer and judge of valour among all living commanders," was to this very post of *primus hastatus prior* held by Fulginius.

§ 3. The defensive armour of the legionary consisted of a helmet, corselet, greaves, and shield. The helmet usually worn (*galea*) was of leather and bronze with a crest of red or black feathers, and on account of its weight was not put on except when the enemy was in sight: the corselet (*lorica*) was also of leather in thick overlapping strips, with a square plate of iron to protect the chest. The form and material were modified in later times. The greaves (*ocreae*) were of bronze, reaching above the knee, but it was usual at this time to wear only one, on the right leg. The

shield (*scutum*) was about 4 feet long by 2½ broad, of strong wood covered with hide, with a metal rim at top and bottom, and a projecting boss in the centre (*umbo*). It was curved round slightly so as to protect the sides.

The offensive weapons were a short straight two-edged sword (*gladius*) which was worn on the right side by a belt going over the left shoulder, and a couple of *pila* or javelins. This missile consisted of a wooden shaft 4½ feet long, partly covered by an iron point of the same length, so that the whole measured rather less than 7 feet. It could be hurled with a rotary motion to a great distance.

Besides this weight of weapons and armour, the soldier on the march had to carry his own provisions, usually enough for a fortnight, cooking utensil, basket, some stakes (*valli*), a spade for entrenching, and a hatchet or saw. These things were collectively called *sarcinae*, usually weighing some 45 lbs. (English), and the soldier when carrying them was called *impeditus*, without them *expeditus*. The heavy baggage of the legion, such as tents, handmills, and engines of war, was called *impedimenta*, and carried by mules and other beasts of burden (*iumenta*).

§ 4. The usual formation for battle was in three lines—the *triplex acies* described in ch. 83. The first four cohorts of each legion formed the first line, beginning with the first cohort on the extreme right, and with spaces between equal to the front of a

cohort. The next three cohorts were posted in the second line, opposite the vacant spaces in the first line, while the remaining three formed the third line, thus,

4		3		2		1
	7		6		5	
10			9			8

The object of this chequer formation was to enable the first line to retire, if hard pressed, without throwing the second line into confusion. The men were drawn up ten deep. The standards (*signa*) of the cohorts were carried by *signiferi*. The foremost ranks of the first four cohorts, who marched before them, were called *antesignani;* they were the best men, and seem to have numbered about 200 in each legion (see chs. 43 and 57).

§ 5. In Caesar's time the *Velites*, or light-armed troops, of earlier times had been replaced by foreign auxiliaries, chiefly slingers (*funditores*) from the Balearic Isles, and archers (*sagittarii*) from Crete. They were usually stationed in the intervals of the cohorts, and being light troops could easily withdraw and leave room for the legionaries to advance or retreat. The old Roman legionary cavalry (*equites*) had also disappeared, and in their stead troops of Gallic, German, or Spanish horsemen were employed. They

were commanded by a Roman, and divided into *alae*, *turmae*, and *decuriae*. Other auxiliary troops were levied in the provinces, as the eighty Spanish cohorts mentioned in ch. 39, some of which were *scutatae*, *i.e.*, armed in the regular Roman fashion with the *scutum*, the others *cetratae*, armed with the native *cetra*, a light leather buckler. These auxiliary cohorts were also called *alariae*, a term formerly applied to the Italian *Socii*, ch. 83. Caesar had also German light infantry (*Germani levis armaturae*, ch. 83), and his opponents had a similar corps of Lusitani, ch. 48.

§ 6. The highest officers under the *imperator*, or commander-in-chief, were the *legati*, or commanders of brigades, who were appointed by the Senate, usually three in number, but in Gaul Caesar had ten. They were frequently intrusted with the charge of important expeditions or fortified camps.

The quaestors were properly civil magistrates appointed to look after the revenues of the provinces. In war they had charge of the military chest, paid the troops, and disposed of the booty, slaves, etc.

The highest *legionary* officers were the *tribuni militum*, six to each legion, only one of whom seems to have been on duty at a time. They were appointed by the state on the general's recommendation, and controlled the discipline of the camp, but were not usually intrusted with important military operations.

The centurions, sixty to each legion, were appointed

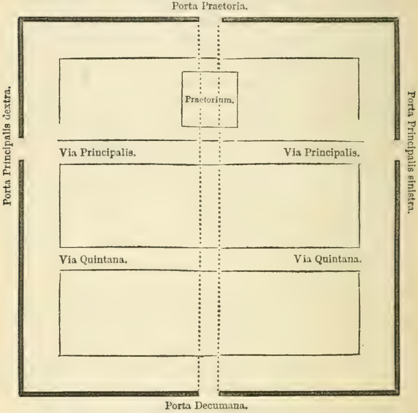
by the general himself, always for tried merit and distinguished service.

Soldiers who had served the number of campaigns required by law could be again called out by a special summons of the commander-in-chief. They were then called *evocati*, had the same rank and pay as centurions, and were exempted from sentinel duty and entrenching work.

§ 7. Attached to each Roman army was a corps of engineers (*fabri*) who had charge of the engines of war (*catapultae*, *ballistae*) and constructed the towers (*turres*), mantlets (*testudines*), and penthouses (*vineae*), required in siege operations. Their chief officer was called *praefectus fabrum* (ch. 24). But many of the duties of modern 'engineers' were performed by the legionary soldiers, who carried tools with them, and all worked at the lines of the camp, which was entrenched wherever the army halted for a night.

§ 8. The plan of construction of a camp was as follows :—Two roads were marked out at right angles to each other, one fifty feet broad, called the *Via praetoria*, running along the length of the camp from the *Porta praetoria*, which was usually on the side nearest the enemy, to the *Porta decumana* on the opposite side, so called because the quarters of the rearmost cohorts (*decumae cohortes*) lay there. The other road, 100 feet broad, called *Via principalis*, ran across between the *Porta principalis dextra* and *sinistra*, and divided the camp into two unequal parts, one-

third and two-thirds respectively. The smaller portion contained the Praetorium, or general's quarters, with the place of assembly, and quarters of the legati, quaestors and tribunes: the general's body-guard



(*cohors praetoria*, ch. 75) also was quartered here. The larger part was assigned to the legionaries, cavalry, and auxiliaries, and was itself cut in two by a broad road, the *Via quintana*, running parallel to

the *Via principalis.* No tents were pitched within 200 feet of the wall (*vallum*) of the camp, so that the enemy could not reach them with missiles or set them on fire.

The accompanying plan shows the main lines of the camp, though the exact position of the Praetorium is disputed. The *vallum* was built up of turf, earth, etc., and was usually finished off with a palisade of strong stakes (*valli*) at the top. There was a trench (*fossa*) running round outside, from which the earth and turf were taken. This had to be filled up by the enemy before they could advance to the assault of the *vallum.*

C. IULI CAESARIS

DE BELLO CIVILI

COMMENTARIUS PRIMUS.

The Senate discusses a letter from Caesar. Pompey's friends urge strong measures.

1. Litteris a C. Caesare consulibus redditis, aegre ab his impetratum est summa tribunorum plebis contentione, ut in senatu recitarentur; ut vero ex litteris ad senatum referretur, impetrari non potuit. Referunt consules de republica infinite. L. Lentulus consul senatui reique publicae se non defuturum pollicetur, si audacter ac fortiter sententias dicere velint; sin Caesarem respiciant, atque eius gratiam sequantur, ut superioribus fecerint temporibus, se sibi consilium capturum neque senatus auctoritati obtemperaturum: habere se quoque ad Caesaris gratiam atque amicitiam receptum. In eandem sententiam loquitur Scipio: Pompeio esse in animo reipublicae non deesse, si

senatus sequatur; si cunctetur atque agat lenius, nequiquam eius auxilium, si postea velit, senatum imploraturum.

The moderate party is borne down, and the veto of two tribunes set aside.

2. Haec Scipionis oratio, quod senatus in urbe habebatur Pompeiusque aberat, ex ipsius ore Pompei mitti videbatur. Dixerat aliquis leniorem sententiam, ut primo M. Marcellus, ingressus in eam orationem, non oportere ante de ea re ad senatum referri, quam dilectus tota Italia habiti et exercitus conscripti essent, quo praesidio tuto et libere senatus, quae vellet, decernere auderet; ut M. Calidius, qui censebat, ut Pompeius in suas provincias proficisceretur, ne qua esset armorum causa: timere Caesarem ereptis ab eo duabus legionibus, ne ad eius periculum reservare et retinere eas ad urbem Pompeius videretur; ut M. Rufus, qui sententiam Calidii paucis fere mutatis rebus sequebatur. Hi omnes convicio L. Lentuli consulis correpti exagitabantur.—Lentulus sententiam Calidii pronuntiaturum se omnino negavit. Marcellus perterritus conviciis a sua sententia discessit. Sic vocibus consulis, terrore praesentis exercitus, minis amicorum Pompei plerique compulsi inviti et coacti Scipionis sententiam sequuntur: uti ante certam diem Caesar exercitum dimittat; si non faciat, eum adversus rempublicam facturum videri. Intercedit M. Antonius, Q. Cassius, tribuni plebis. Refertur confestim de intercessione tribunorum. Dicuntur sententiae graves; ut quisque

acerbissime crudelissimeque dixit, ita quam maxime ab inimicis Caesaris collaudatur.

3. Misso ad vesperum senatu omnes, qui sunt eius ordinis, a Pompeio evocantur. Laudat Pompeius atque in posterum confirmat, segniores castigat atque incitat. Multi undique ex veteribus Pompei exercitibus spe praemiorum atque ordinum evocantur, multi ex duabus legionibus, quae sunt traditae a Caesare, arcessuntur. Completur urbs et ipsum comitium tribunis, centurionibus, evocatis. Omnes amici consulum, necessarii Pompei atque eorum, qui veteres inimicitias cum Caesare gerebant, in senatum coguntur; quorum vocibus et concursu terrentur infirmiores, dubii confirmantur, plerisque vero libere decernendi potestas eripitur. Pollicetur L. Piso censor sese iturum ad Caesarem, item L. Roscius praetor, qui de his rebus eum doceant: sex dies ad eam rem conficiendam spatii postulant. Dicuntur etiam ab nonnullis sententiae, ut legati ad Caesarem mittantur, qui voluntatem senatus ei proponant.

Pompey prepares for war.

4. Omnibus his resistitur omnibusque oratio consulis, Scipionis, Catonis opponitur. Catonem veteres inimicitiae Caesaris incitant et dolor repulsae. Lentulus aeris alieni magnitudine et spe exercitus ac provinciarum et regum appellandorum largitionibus movetur, seque alterum fore Sullam inter suos gloritur, ad quem summa imperii redeat. Scipionem

Opposition to Caesar led by Cato, Lentulus, Scipio, and Pompey.

eadem spes provinciae atque exercituum impellit, quos se pro necessitudine partiturum cum Pompeio arbitratur, simul iudiciorum metus, adulatio atque ostentatio sui et potentium, qui in republica iudiciisque tum plurimum pollebant. Ipse Pompeius, ab inimicis Caesaris incitatus et quod neminem dignitate secum exaequari volebat, totum se ab eius amicitia averterat et cum communibus inimicis in gratiam redierat, quorum ipse maximam partem illo affinitatis tempore iniunxerat Caesari; simul infamia duarum legionum permotus, quas ab itinere Asiae Syriaeque ad suam potentiam dominatumque converterat, rem ad arma deduci studebat.

The Senate arms the magistrates with dictatorial power; the two tribunes escape to Caesar.

5. His de causis aguntur omnia raptim atque turbate. Nec docendi Caesaris propinquis eius spatium datur nec tribunis plebis sui periculi deprecandi neque etiam extremi iuris intercessione retinendi, quod L. Sulla reliquerat, facultas tribuitur, sed de sua salute septimo die cogitare coguntur, quod illi turbulentissimi superioribus temporibus tribuni plebis octavo denique mense suarum actionum respicere ac timere consuerant. Decurritur ad illud extremum atque ultimum senatusconsultum, quo nisi paene in ipso urbis incendio atque in desperatione omnium salutis senatorum audacia numquam ante descensum est: dent operam consules, praetores, tribuni plebis quique pro consulibus sint ad urbem, ne quid respublica detrimenti capiat.

Haec senatusconsulto perscribuntur a. d. VII Id. Ian. Itaque V primis diebus, quibus haberi senatus potuit, qua ex die consulatum iniit Lentulus, biduo excepto comitiali et de imperio Caesaris et de amplissimis viris, tribunis plebis, gravissime acerbissimeque decernitur. Profugiunt statim ex urbe tribuni plebis seseque ad Caesarem conferunt. Is eo tempore erat Ravennae exspectabatque suis lenissimis postulatis responsa, si qua hominum aequitate res ad otium deduci posset.

Allotment of provinces and other active measures.

6. Proximis diebus habetur extra urbem senatus. Pompeius eadem illa, quae per Scipionem ostenderat, agit; senatus virtutem constantiamque collaudat; copias suas exponit: legiones habere sese paratas X; praeterea cognitum compertumque sibi, alieno esse animo in Caesarem milites neque iis posse persuaderi, uti eum defendant aut sequantur saltem. De reliquis rebus ad senatum refertur: tota Italia dilectus habeatur: Faustus Sulla propere in Mauretaniam mittatur; pecunia uti ex aerario Pompeio detur. Refertur etiam de rege Iuba, ut socius sit atque amicus; Marcellus vero passurum in praesentia negat. De Fausto impedit Philippus, tribunus plebis. De reliquis rebus senatusconsulta perscribuntur. Provinciae privatis decernuntur, duae consulares, reliquae praetoriae. Scipioni obvenit Syria, L. Domitio Gallia. Philippus et Cotta privato consilio praetereuntur, neque eorum sortes deiciuntur. In reliquas

provincias praetorii mittuntur. Neque exspectant, quod superioribus annis acciderat, ut de eorum imperio ad populum feratur, paludatique votis nuncupatis exeunt. Consules ex urbe proficiscuntur, quod ante id tempus accidit numquam, lictoresque habent in urbe et Capitolio privati contra omnia vetustatis exempla. Tota Italia dilectus habentur, arma imperantur, pecuniae a municipiis exiguntur, e fanis tolluntur, omnia divina humanaque iura permiscentur.

Caesar appeals to his troops who promise to support him.

7. Quibus rebus cognitis Caesar apud milites contionatur. Omnium temporum iniurias inimicorum in se commemorat; a quibus deductum ac depravatum Pompeium queritur invidia atque obtrectatione laudis suae, cuius ipse honori et dignitati semper faverit adiutorque fuerit. Novum in republica introductum exemplum queritur, ut tribunicia intercessio armis notaretur atque opprimeretur. Sullam nudata omnibus rebus tribunicia potestate tamen intercessionem liberam reliquisse; Pompeium, qui amissa restituisse videatur bona, etiam quae ante habuerint ademisse. Quotienscumque sit decretum, darent operam magistratus, ne quid respublica detrimenti caperet (qua voce et quo senatusconsulto populus Romanus ad arma sit vocatus), factum in perniciosis legibus, in vi tribunicia, in secessione populi, templis locisque editioribus occupatis; atque haec superioris aetatis exempla expiata Saturnini atque Gracchorum casibus


PART OF
ITALY
Roman Miles
0 25 50 100
English Miles
0 25 50 100
LIGURIA
GALLIA CISALPINA
ETRURIA
UMBRIA
PICENUM
VESTINI
MARRUCINI
FRENTANI
PELIGNI
MARSI
LATIUM
SAMNIUM
HIRPINI
CAMPANIA
APULIA
LUCANIA
CALABRIA
Padus Fl.
Ravenna
Rubico Fl.
Ariminum
Pisaurum
Fanum
Ancona
Auximum
Cingulum
Firmum
Lucca
Arnus Fl.
Arretium
Iguvium
Camerinum
Tiberis Fl.
Asculum
Ilva
Cosa
Igilium
Teate
Alba
Corfinium
Sulmo
Larinum
Teanum
Roma
Luceria
Arpi
Tarracina
Canusium
Capua
Bene-
ventum
Venusia
Neapolis
Brundisium
Walker & Boutall sc

docet. Quarum rerum illo tempore nihil factum, ne cogitatum quidem. Hortatur, cuius imperatoris ductu IX annis rempublicam felicissime gesserent plurimaque proelia secunda fecerint, omnem Galliam Germaniamque pacaverint, ut eius existimationem dignitatemque ab inimicis defendant. Conclamant legionis XIII, quae aderat, milites (hanc enim initio tumultus evocaverat; reliquae nondum convenerant): sese paratos esse imperatoris sui tribunorumque plebis iniurias defendere.

He leaves his province and receives messages from Pompey,

8. Cognita militum voluntate Ariminum cum ea legione proficiscitur ibique tribunos plebis, qui ad eum confugerant, convenit; reliquas legiones ex hibernis evocat et subsequi iubet. Eo L. Caesar adulescens venit, cuius pater Caesaris erat legatus. Is reliquo sermone confecto, cuius rei causa venerat, habere se a Pompeio ad eum privati officii mandata demonstrat: Velle Pompeium se Caesari purgatum, ne ea, quae reipublicae causa egerit, in suam contumeliam vertat. Semper se reipublicae commoda privatis necessitudinibus habuisse potiora. Caesarem quoque pro sua dignitate debere et studium et iracundiam suam reipublicae dimittere neque adeo graviter irasci inimicis, ut, cum illis nocere se speret, reipublicae noceat. Pauca eiusdem generis addit cum excusatione Pompei coniuncta. Eadem fere atque isdem verbis praetor Roscius agit cum Caesare sibique Pompeium commemorasse demonstrat.

to which he replies, proposing terms,

9. Quae res etsi nihil ad levandas iniurias pertinere videbantur, tamen idoneos nactus homines, per quos ea, quae vellet, ad eum perferrentur, petit ab utroque, quoniam Pompei mandata ad se detulerint, ne graventur sua quoque ad eum postulata deferre, si parvo labore magnas controversias tollere atque omnem Italiam metu liberare possint. Sibi semper primam fuisse dignitatem vitaque potiorem. Doluisse se, quod populi Romani beneficium sibi per contumeliam ab inimicis extorqueretur, ereptoque semestri imperio in urbem retraheretur, cuius absentis rationem haberi proximis comitiis populus iussisset. Tamen hanc iacturam honoris sui reipublicae causa aequo animo tulisse. Cum litteras ad senatum miserit, ut omnes ab exercitibus discederent, ne id quidem impetravisse. Tota Italia dilectus haberi, retineri legiones II, quae ab se simulatione Parthici belli sint abductae, civitatem esse in armis. Quonam haec omnia nisi ad suam perniciem pertinere? Sed tamen ad omnia se descendere paratum atque omnia pati reipublicae causa. Proficiscatur Pompeius in suas provincias, ipsi exercitus dimittant, discedant in Italia omnes ab armis, metus e civitate tollatur, libera comitia atque omnis respublica senatui populoque Romano permittatur. Haec quo facilius certisque condicionibus fiant et iureiurando sanciantur, aut ipse propius accedat aut se patiatur accedere; fore, uti per colloquia omnes controversiae componantur.

which Pompey and the Consuls reject.

10. Acceptis mandatis Roscius cum L. Caesare Capuam pervenit ibique consules Pompeiumque invenit: postulata Caesaris renuntiat. Illi deliberata re respondent scriptaque ad eum mandata per eos remittunt; quorum haec erat summa: Caesar in Galliam reverteretur, Arimino excederet, exercitus dimitteret; quae si fecisset, Pompeium in Hispanias iturum. Interea, quoad fides esset data Caesarem facturum, quae polliceretur, non intermissuros consules Pompeiumque dilectus.

Caesar occupies some Italian towns.

11. Erat iniqua condicio postulare, ut Caesar Arimino excederet atque in provinciam reverteretur, ipsum et provincias et legiones alienas tenere; exercitum Caesaris velle dimitti, dilectus habere: polliceri se in provinciam iturum neque, ante quem diem iturus sit, definire, ut, si peracto consulatu Caesaris non profectus esset, nulla tamen mendacii religione obstrictus videretur. Tempus vero colloquio non dare neque accessurum polliceri magnam pacis desperationem afferebat. Itaque ab Arimino M. Antonium cum cohortibus quinque Arretium mittit; ipse Arimini cum duabus subsistit ibique dilectum habere instituit; Pisaurum, Fanum, Anconam singulis cohortibus occupat.

12. Interea certior factus Iguvium Thermum praetorem cohortibus V tenere, oppidum munire omniumque esse Iguvinorum optimam erga se volun-

tatem, Curionem cum tribus cohortibus, quas Pisauri et Arimini habebat, mittit. Cuius adventu cognito, diffisus municipii voluntati Thermus cohortes ex urbe reducit et profugit. Milites in itinere ab eo discedunt ac domum revertuntur. Curio summa omnium voluntate Iguvium recipit. Quibus rebus cognitis confisus municipiorum voluntatibus Caesar cohortes legionis XIII ex praesidiis deducit Auximumque proficiscitur; quod oppidum Attius cohortibus introductis tenebat dilectumque toto Piceno circummissis senatoribus habebat.

Iguvium submits to his officer Curio.

13. Adventu Caesaris cognito decuriones Auximi ad Attium Varum frequentes conveniunt: docent sui iudicii rem non esse; neque se neque reliquos municipes pati posse C. Caesarem imperatorem, bene de republica meritum, tantis rebus gestis oppido moenibusque prohiberi; proinde habeat rationem posteritatis et periculi sui. Quorum oratione permotus Varus praesidium, quod introduxerat, ex oppido educit ac profugit. Hunc ex primo ordine pauci Caesaris consecuti milites consistere coegerunt. Commisso proelio deseritur a suis Varus; nonnulla pars militum domum discedit; reliqui ad Caesarem perveniunt, atque una cum iis deprensus L. Pupius, primi pili centurio, adducitur, qui hunc eundem ordinem in exercitu Cn. Pompei antea duxerat. At Caesar milites Attianos collaudat, Pupium dimittit,

Auximum expels Attius Varus.

Auximatibus agit gratias seque eorum facti memorem fore pollicetur.

14. Quibus rebus Romam nuntiatis tantus repente terror invasit, ut, cum Lentulus consul ad aperiendum aerarium venisset ad pecuniamque Pompeio ex senatusconsulto proferendam, protinus aperto sanctiore aerario ex urbe profugeret. Caesar enim adventare iam iamque et adesse eius equites falso nuntiabantur. Hunc Marcellus collega et plerique magistratus consecuti sunt. Cn. Pompeius pridie eius diei ex urbe profectus iter ad legiones habebat, quas a Caesare acceptas in Apulia hibernorum causa disposuerat. Dilectus circa urbem intermittuntur; nihil citra Capuam tutum esse omnibus videtur. Capuae primum sese confirmant et colligunt, dilectumque colonorum, qui lege Iulia Capuam deducti erant, habere instituunt; gladiatoresque, quos ibi Caesar in ludo habebat, ad forum productos Lentulus spe libertatis confirmat atque iis equos attribuit et se sequi iussit; quos postea monitus ab suis, quod ea res omnium iudicio reprehendebatur, circum familias conventus Campaniae custodiae causa distribuit.

Panic at Rome. The Consuls fly to Capua and hold levies.

15. Auximo Caesar progressus omnem agrum Picenum percurrit. Cunctae earum regionum praefecturae libentissimis animis eum recipiunt exercitumque eius omnibus rebus iuvant. Etiam Cingulo, quod oppidum Labienus constituerat suaque pecunia exaedificaverat,

Domitius makes a stand at Corfinium.

ad eum legati veniunt quaeque imperaverit se cupidissime facturos pollicentur. Milites imperat: mittunt. Interea legio XII Caesarem consequitur. Cum his duabus Asculum Picenum proficiscitur. Id oppidum Lentulus Spinther X cohortibus tenebat; qui Caesaris adventu cognito profugit ex oppido cohortesque secum abducere conatus magna parte militum deseritur. Relictus in itinere cum paucis incidit in Vibullium Rufum missum a Pompeio in agrum Picenum confirmandorum hominum causa. A quo factus Vibullius certior, quae res in Piceno gererentur, milites ab eo accipit, ipsum dimittit. Item ex finitimis regionibus quas potest contrahit cohortes ex dilectibus Pompeianis; in his Camerino fugientem Lucilium Hirrum cum sex cohortibus, quas ibi in praesidio habuerat, excipit; quibus coactis XIII efficit. Cum his ad Domitium Ahenobarbum Corfinium magnis itineribus pervenit Caesaremque adesse cum legionibus duabus nuntiat. Domitius per se circiter XX cohortes Alba, ex Marsis et Paelignis, finitimis ab regionibus coegerat.

whither Caesar hastens.

16. Recepto oppido expulsoque Lentulo Caesar conquiri milites, qui ab eo discesserant, dilectumque institui iubet; ipse unum diem ibi rei frumentariae causa moratus Corfinium contendit. Eo cum venisset, cohortes quinque praemissae a Domitio ex oppido pontem fluminis interrumpebant, qui erat ab oppido milia passuum circiter III. Ibi cum antecursoribus Caesaris proelio commisso

celeriter Domitiani a ponte repulsi se in oppidum receperunt. Caesar legionibus traductis ad oppidum constitit iuxtaque murum castra posuit.

Domitius appeals to Pompey for help.

17. Re cognita Domitius ad Pompeium in Apuliam peritos regionum magno proposito praemio cum litteris mittit, qui petant atque orent, ut sibi subveniat: Caesarem duobus exercitibus et locorum angustiis facile intercludi posse frumentoque prohiberi. Quod nisi fecerit, se cohortesque amplius XXX magnumque numerum senatorum atque equitum Romanorum in periculum esse venturum. Interim suos cohortatus tormenta in muris disponit certasque cuique partes ad custodiam urbis attribuit; militibus in contione agros ex suis possessionibus pollicetur, quaterna in singulos iugera et pro rata parte centurionibus evocatisque.

Caesar proceeds to invest the town.

18. Interim Caesari nuntiatur Sulmonenses, quod oppidum a Corfinio VII milium intervallo abest, cupere ea facere, quae vellet, sed a Q. Lucretio senatore et Attio Paeligno prohiberi, qui id oppidum VII cohortium praesidio tenebant. Mittit eo M. Antonium cum legionis XIII cohortibus quinque. Sulmonenses, simulatque signa nostra viderunt, portas aperuerunt universique, et oppidani et milites, obviam gratulantes Antonio exierunt. Lucretius et Attius de muro se deiecerunt. Attius ad Antonium deductus petit, ut ad Caesarem mitteretur. Antonius cum cohortibus et Attio eodem die, quo profectus erat, revertitur. Caesar eas co-

hortes cum exercitu suo coniunxit Attiumque incolumem dimisit. Caesar primis diebus castra magnis operibus munire et ex finitimis municipiis frumentum comportare reliquasque copias exspectare instituit. Eo triduo legio VIII ad eum venit cohortesque ex novis Galliae dilectibus XXII equitesque ab rege Norico circiter CCC. Quorum adventu altera castra ad alteram oppidi partem ponit: his castris Curionem praefecit. Reliquis diebus oppidum vallo castellisque circumvenire instituit. Cuius operis maxima parte effecta eodem fere tempore missi ad Pompeium revertuntur.

Pompey refuses help, and Domitius prepares to fly;

19. Litteris perlectis Domitius dissimulans in consilio pronuntiat Pompeium celeriter subsidio venturum hortaturque eos, ne animo deficiant quaeque usui ad defendendum oppidum sint parent. Ipse arcano cum paucis familiaribus suis colloquitur consiliumque fugae capere constituit. Cum vultus Domitii cum oratione non consentiret atque omnia trepidantius timidiusque ageret, quam superioribus diebus consuesset, multumque cum suis consiliandi causa secreto praeter consuetudinem colloqueretur, concilia conventusque hominum fugeret, res diutius tegi dissimularique non potuit. Pompeius enim rescripserat: sese rem in summum periculum deducturum non esse, neque suo consilio aut voluntate Domitium se in oppidum Corfinium contulisse; proinde, si qua fuisset facultas, ad se cum omnibus copiis veniret. Id ne fieri

posset, obsidione atque oppidi circummunitione fiebat.

20. Divulgato Domitii consilio milites, qui erant Corfinii, primo vesperi secessionem faciunt atque ita inter se per tribunos militum centurionesque atque honestissimos sui generis colloquuntur; obsideri se a Caesare, opera munitionesque prope esse perfectas; ducem suum Domitium, cuius spe atque fiducia permanserint, proiectis omnibus fugae consilium capere: debere se suae salutis rationem habere. Ab his primo Marsi dissentire incipiunt eamque oppidi partem, quae munitissima videretur, occupant, tantaque inter eos dissensio exsistit, ut manum conserere atque armis dimicare conentur; post paulo tamen internuntiis ultro citroque missis, quae ignorabant, de L. Domitii fuga cognoscunt. Itaque omnes uno consilio Domitium productum in publicum circumsistunt et custodiunt legatosque ex suo numero ad Caesarem mittunt: sese paratos esse portas aperire quaeque imperaverit facere et L. Domitium vivum in eius potestatem tradere.

but is arrested by his men, who parley with Caesar.

21. Quibus rebus cognitis Caesar etsi magni interesse arbitrabatur quam primum oppido potiri cohortesque ad se in castra traducere, ne qua aut largitionibus aut animi confirmatione aut falsis nuntiis commutatio fieret voluntatis, quod saepe in bello parvis momentis magni casus intercederent, tamen veritus, ne militum

Caesar redoubles his vigilance.

introitu et nocturni temporis licentia oppidum diriperetur, eos, qui venerant, collaudat atque in oppidum dimittit, portas murosque adservari iubet. Ipse in iis operibus, quae facere instituerat, milites disponit non certis spatiis intermissis, ut erat superiorum dierum consuetudo, sed perpetuis vigiliis stationibusque, ut contingant inter se atque omnem munitionem expleant; tribunos militum et praefectos circummittit atque hortatur, non solum ab eruptionibus caveant, sed etiam singulorum hominum occultos exitus adservent. Neque vero tam remisso ac languido animo quisquam omnium fuit, qui ea nocte conquieverit. Tanta erat summae rerum exspectatio, ut alius in aliam partem mente atque animo traheretur, quid ipsis Corfiniensibus, quid Domitio, quid Lentulo, quid reliquis accideret, qui quosque eventus exciperent.

Lentulus Spinther goes to him at night, and is pardoned,

22. Quarta vigilia circiter Lentulus Spinther de muro cum vigiliis custodibusque nostris colloquitur: velle, si sibi fiat potestas, Caesarem convenire. Facta potestate ex oppido mittitur, neque ab eo prius Domitiani milites discedunt, quam in conspectum Caesaris deducatur. Cum eo de salute sua agit: orat atque obsecrat, ut sibi parcat, veteremque amicitiam commemorat Caesarisque in se beneficia exponit: quae erant maxima: quod per eum in collegium pontificum venerat, quod provinciam Hispaniam ex praetura habuerat, quod in petitione

consulatus erat sublevatus. Cuius orationem Caesar interpellat: se non maleficii causa ex provincia egressum, sed uti se a contumeliis inimicorum defenderet, ut tribunos plebis in ea re ex civitate expulsos in suam dignitatem restitueret, ut se et populum Romanum factione paucorum oppressum in libertatem vindicaret. Cuius oratione confirmatus Lentulus, ut in oppidum reverti liceat, petit: quod de sua salute impetraverit, fore etiam reliquis ad suam spem solatio; adeo esse perterritos nonnullos, ut suae vitae durius consulere cogantur. Facta potestate discedit.

With Domitius and all the notables there. The soldiers are drafted into Caesar's army.

23. Caesar, ubi luxit, omnes senatores senatorumque liberos, tribunos militum equitesque Romanos ad se produci iubet. Erant quinque ordinis senatorii, L. Domitius, P. Lentulus Spinther, L. Caecilius Rufus, Sex. Quinctilius Varus quaestor, L. Rubrius; praeterea filius Domitii aliique complures adulescentes et magnus numerus equitum Romanorum et decurionum, quos ex municipiis Domitius evocaverat. Hos omnes productos a contumeliis militum conviciisque prohibet; pauca apud eos loquitur, quod sibi a parte eorum gratia relata non sit pro suis in eos maximis beneficiis; dimittit omnes incolumes. HS. LX, quod advexerat Domitius atque in publico deposuerat, allatum ad se a quattuorviris Corfiniensibus Domitio reddit, ne continentior in vita hominum quam in pecunia

fuisse videatur, etsi eam pecuniam publicam esse constabat datamque a Pompeio in stipendium. Milites Domitianos sacramentum apud se dicere iubet atque eo die castra movet iustumque iter conficit VII omnino dies ad Corfinium commoratus et per fines Marrucinorum, Frentanorum, Larinatium in Apuliam pervenit.

Pompey goes to Brundisium,

24. Pompeius his rebus cognitis, quae erant ad Corfinium gestae, Luceria proficiscitur Canusium atque inde Brundisium. Copias undique omnes ex novis dilectibus ad se cogi iubet; servos, pastores armat atque iis equos attribuit; ex his circiter CCC equites conficit. L. Manlius praetor Alba cum cohortibus sex profugit, Rutilius Lupus praetor Tarracina cum tribus; quae procul equitatum Caesaris conspicatae, cui praeerat Vibius Curius, relicto praetore signa ad Curium transferunt atque ad eum transeunt. Item reliquis itineribus nonnullae cohortes in agmen Caesaris, aliae in equites incidunt. Reducitur ad eum deprensus ex itinere N. Magius Cremona, praefectus fabrum Cn. Pompei. Quem Caesar ad eum remittit cum mandatis: quoniam ad id tempus facultas colloquendi non fuerit, atque ipse Brundisium sit venturus, interesse reipublicae et communis salutis, se cum Pompeio colloqui; neque vero idem profici, longo itineris spatio cum per alios condiciones ferantur, ac si coram de omnibus condicionibus disceptetur.

25. His datis mandatis Brundisium cum legionibus VI pervenit, veteranis III et reliquis, quas ex novo dilectu confecerat atque in itinere compleverat; Domitianas enim cohortes protinus a Corfinio in Siciliam miserat. Repperit consules Dyrrhachium profectos cum magna parte exercitus, Pompeium remanere Brundisii cum cohortibus viginti; neque certum inveniri poterat, obtinendine Brundisii causa ibi remansisset, quo facilius omne Hadriaticum mare extremis Italiae partibus regionibusque Graeciae in potestate haberet atque ex utraque parte bellum administrare posset, an inopia navium ibi restitisset; veritusque, ne ille Italiam dimittendam non existimaret, exitus administrationesque Brundisini portus impedire instituit. Quorum operum haec erat ratio. Qua fauces erant angustissimae portus, moles atque aggerem ab utraque parte litoris iaciebat, quod his locis erat vadosum mare. Longius progressus, cum agger altiore aqua contineri non posset, rates duplices quoqueversus pedum XXX e regione molis collocabat. Has quaternis ancoris ex IIII angulis destinabat, ne fluctibus moverentur. His perfectis collocatisque alias deinceps pari magnitudine rates iungebat. Has terra atque aggere integebat, ne aditus atque incursus ad defendendum inpediretur; a fronte atque ab utroque latere cratibus ac pluteis protegebat; in quarta quaque earum turres binorum tabulatorum excitabat, quo commodius ab impetu navium incendiisque defenderet.

Pompeius, followed by Caesar, who begins to block the harbour.

Pompey makes counter works, and Caesar renews offers of peace.

26. Contra haec Pompeius naves magnas onerarias, quas in portu Brundisino deprehenderat, adornabat. Ibi turres cum ternis tabulatis erigebat easque multis tormentis et omni genere telorum completas ad opera Caesaris appellebat, ut rates perrumperet atque opera disturbaret. Sic cotidie utrimque eminus fundis, sagittis reliquisque telis pugnabatur. Atque haec Caesar ita administrabat, ut condiciones pacis dimittendas non existimaret; ac tametsi magnopere admirabatur, Magium, quem ad Pompeium cum mandatis miserat, ad se non remitti, atque ea res saepe temptata etsi impetus eius consiliaque tardabat, tamen omnibus rebus in eo perseverandum putabat. Itaque Caninium Rebilum legatum, familiarem necessariumque Scribonii Libonis, mittit ad eum colloquii causa. Mandat, ut Libonem de concilianda pace hortetur; imprimis, ut ipse cum Pompeio colloqueretur, postulat: magnopere sese confidere demonstrat, si eius rei sit potestas facta, fore, ut aequis condicionibus ab armis discedatur; cuius rei magnam partem laudis atque existimationis ad Libonem perventuram, si illo auctore atque agente ab armis sit discessum. Libo a colloquio Caninii digressus ad Pompeium proficiscitur. Paulo post renuntiat, quod consules absint, sine illis non posse agi de compositione. Ita saepius rem frustra temptatam Caesar aliquando dimittendam sibi iudicat et de bello agendum.

Pompey provides against a surprise,

27. Prope dimidia parte operis a Caesare effecta diebusque in ea re consumptis VIIII naves a consulibus Dyrrhachio remissae, quae priorem partem exercitus eo deportaverant, Brundisium revertuntur. Pompeius, sive operibus Caesaris permotus sive etiam quod ab initio Italia excedere constituerat, adventu navium profectionem parare incipit et, quo facilius impetum Caesaris tardaret, ne sub ipsa profectione milites oppidum irrumperent, portas obstruit, vicos plateasque inaedificat, fossas transversas viis praeducit atque ibi sudes stipitesque praeacutos defigit. Haec levibus cratibus terraque inaequat; aditus autem atque itinera duo, quae extra murum ad portum ferebant, maximis defixis trabibus atque iis praeacutis praesepit. His paratis rebus milites silentio naves conscendere iubet, expeditos autem ex evocatis, sagittariis funditoribusque raros in muro turribusque disponit. Hos certo signo revocare constituit, cum omnes milites naves conscendissent, atque iis expedito loco actuaria navigia relinquit.

and embarks his troops secretly,

28. Brundisini Pompeianorum militum iniuriis atque ipsius Pompei contumeliis permoti Caesaris rebus favebant. Itaque cognita Pompei profectione concursantibus illis atque in ea re occupatis vulgo ex tectis significabant. Per quos re cognita Caesar scalas parari militesque armari iubet, ne quam rei gerendae facultatem dimittat. Pompeius sub noctem naves solvit. Qui erant in

muro custodiae causa collocati, eo signo, quod convenerat, revocantur notisque itineribus ad naves decurrunt. Milites positis scalis muros ascendunt, sed moniti a Brundisinis, ut vallum caecum fossasque caveant, subsistunt et longo itinere ab his circumducti ad portum perveniunt duasque naves cum militibus, quae ad moles Caesaris adhaeserant, scaphis lintribusque reprehendunt, reprehensas excipiunt.

leaving Caesar without means of pursuit.

29. Caesar, etsi ad spem conficiendi negotii maxime probabat coactis navibus mare transire et Pompeium sequi, priusquam ille sese transmarinis auxiliis confirmaret, tamen eius rei moram temporisque longinquitatem timebat, quod omnibus coactis navibus Pompeius praesentem facultatem insequendi sui ademerat. Relinquebatur, ut ex longinquioribus regionibus Galliae Picenique et a freto naves essent exspectandae. Id propter anni tempus longum atque impeditum videbatur. Interea veterem exercitum, duas Hispanias confirmari, quarum erat altera maximis beneficiis Pompei devincta, auxilia, equitatum parari, Galliam Italiamque temptari se absente nolebat.

Caesar sends Curio to Sicily, which Cato abandons.

30. Itaque in praesentia Pompei sequendi rationem omittit, in Hispaniam proficisci constituit: duumviris municipiorum omnium imperat, ut naves conquirant Brundisiumque deducendas curent. Mittit in Sardiniam cum legione una Valerium legatum, in

Siciliam Curionem pro praetore cum legionibus duabus; eundem, cum Siciliam recepisset, protinus in Africam traducere exercitum iubet. Sardiniam obtinebat M. Cotta, Siciliam M. Cato, Africam sorte Tubero obtinere debebat. Caralitani, simul ad se Valerium mitti audierunt, nondum profecto ex Italia sua sponte Cottam ex oppido eiciunt. Ille perterritus, quod omnem provinciam consentire intellegebat, ex Sardinia in Africam profugit. Cato in Sicilia naves longas veteres reficiebat, novas civitatibus imperabat. Haec magno studio agebat. In Lucanis Bruttiisque per legatos suos civium Romanorum dilectus habebat, equitum peditumque certum numerum a civitatibus Siciliae exigebat. Quibus rebus paene perfectis adventu Curionis cognito queritur in contione sese proiectum ac proditum a Cn. Pompeio, qui omnibus rebus imparatissimus non necessarium bellum suscepisset et ab se reliquisque in senatu interrogatus omnia sibi esse ad bellum apta ac parata confirmavisset. Haec in contione questus ex provincia fugit.

Varus the Pompeian seizes Africa.

31. Nacti vacuas ab imperiis Sardiniam Valerius, Curio Siciliam cum exercitibus eo perveniunt. Tubero, cum in Africam venisset, invenit in provincia cum imperio Attium Varum; qui ad Auximum, ut supra demonstravimus, amissis cohortibus protinus ex fuga in Africam pervenerat atque eam sua sponte vacuam occupaverat dilectuque habito duas legiones effecerat,

hominum et locorum notitia et usu eius provinciae nactus aditus ad ea conanda, quod paucis ante annis ex praetura eam provinciam obtinuerat. Hic venientem Uticam navibus Tuberonem portu atque oppido prohibet neque affectum valetudine filium exponere in terra patitur, sed sublatis ancoris excedere eo loco cogit.

Caesar urges the Senate to treat with Pompey,

32. His rebus confectis Caesar, ut reliquum tempus a labore intermitteretur, milites in proxima municipia deducit; ipse ad urbem proficiscitur. Coacto senatu iniurias inimicorum commemorat. Docet se nullum extraordinarium honorem appetisse, sed exspectato legitimo tempore consulatus eo fuisse contentum, quod omnibus civibus pateret. Latum ab x tribunis plebis contradicentibus inimicis, Catone vero acerrime repugnante et pristina consuetudine dicendi mora dies extrahente, ut sui ratio absentis haberetur, ipso consule Pompeio; qui si improbasset, cur ferri passus esset? si probasset, cur se uti populi beneficio prohibuisset? Patientiam proponit suam, cum de exercitibus dimittendis ultro postulavisset; in quo iacturam dignitatis atque honoris ipse facturus esset. Acerbitatem inimicorum docet, qui, quod ab altero postularent, in se recusarent atque omnia permisceri mallent, quam imperium exercitusque dimittere. Iniuriam in eripiendis legionibus praedicat, crudelitatem et insolentiam in circumscribendis tribunis plebis; condiciones a se latas, expetita colloquia et denegata commemorat. Pro quibus rebus hortatur ac postulat,

ut rempublicam suscipiant atque una secum administrent. Sin timore defugiant, illis se oneri non futurum et per se rempublicam administraturum. Legatos ad Pompeium de compositione mitti oportere, neque se reformidare, quod in senatu Pompeius paulo ante dixisset, ad quos legati mitterentur, his auctoritatem attribui timoremque eorum, qui mitterent, significari. Tenuis atque infirmi haec animi videri. Se vero, ut operibus anteire studuerit, sic iustitia et aequitate velle superare.

but failing in this returns to Further Gaul.

33. Probat rem senatus de mittendis legatis; sed, qui mitterentur, non reperiebantur, maximeque timoris causa pro se quisque id munus legationis recusabat. Pompeius enim discedens ab urbe in senatu dixerat, eodem se habiturum loco, qui Romae remansissent et qui in castris Caesaris fuissent. Sic triduum disputationibus excusationibusque extrahitur. Subicitur etiam L. Metellus, tribunus plebis, ab inimicis Caesaris, qui hanc rem distrahat reliquasque res, quascumque agere instituerit, impediat. Cuius cognito consilio Caesar frustra diebus aliquot consumptis, ne reliquum tempus dimittat, infectis iis, quae agere destinaverat, ab urbe proficiscitur atque in ulteriorem Galliam pervenit.

Marseilles closes its gates to him,

34. Quo cum venisset, cognoscit missum a Pompeio Vibullium Rufum, quem paucis ante diebus Corfinio captum ipse dimiserat; profectum item Domitium ad occupandam

Massiliam navibus actuariis septem, quas Igilii et in Cosano a privatis coactas servis, libertis, colonis suis compleverat; praemissos etiam legatos Massilienses domum, nobiles adulescentes, quos ab urbe discedens Pompeius erat adhortatus, ne nova Caesaris officia veterum suorum beneficiorum in eos memoriam expellerent. Quibus mandatis acceptis Massilienses portas Caesari clauserant; Albicos, barbaros homines, qui in eorum fide antiquitus erant montesque supra Massiliam incolebant, ad se vocaverant; frumentum ex finitimis regionibus atque omnibus castellis in urbem convexerant; armorum officinas in urbe instituerant; muros, portas, classem reficiebant.

and on his remonstrance professes neutrality,

35. Evocat ad se Caesar Massilia quindecim primos. Cum his agit, ne initium inferendi belli ab Massiliensibus oriatur; debere eos Italiae totius auctoritatem sequi potius, quam unius hominis voluntati obtemperare. Reliqua, quae ad eorum sanandas mentes pertinere arbitrabatur, commemorat. Cuius orationem legati domum referunt atque ex auctoritate haec Caesari renuntiant: Intellegere se divisum esse populum Romanum in partes duas. Neque sui iudicii neque suarum esse virium discernere, utra pars iustiorem habeat causam. Principes vero esse earum partium Cn. Pompeium et C. Caesarem, patronos civitatis; quorum alter agros Volcarum Arecomicorum et Helviorum publice iis concesserit, alter bello victos Sallyas attribuerit vectigaliaque

auxerit. Quare paribus eorum beneficiis parem se quoque voluntatem tribuere debere et neutrum eorum contra alterum iuvare aut urbe aut portibus recipere.

36. Haec dum inter eos aguntur, Domitius navibus Massiliam pervenit atque ab iis receptus urbi praeficitur: summa ei belli administrandi permittitur. Eius imperio classem quoqueversus dimittunt: onerarias naves, quas ubique possunt, deprehendunt atque in portum deducunt, parum clavis aut materia atque armamentis instructis ad reliquas armandas reficiendasque utuntur; frumenti quod inventum est in publicum conferunt; reliquas merces commeatusque ad obsidionem urbis, si accidat, reservant. Quibus iniuriis permotus Caesar legiones tres Massiliam adducit; turres vineasque ad oppugnationem urbis agere, naves longas Arelate numero duodecim facere instituit. Quibus effectis armatisque diebus XXX, a qua die materia caesa est, adductisque Massiliam, iis D. Brutum praeficit; C. Trebonium legatum ad oppugnationem Massiliae relinquit.

but receives his enemy Domitius at once. Caesar lays siege to it,

37. Dum haec parat atque administrat, C. Fabium legatum cum legionibus tribus, quas Narbone circumque ea loca hiemandi causa disposuerat, in Hispaniam praemittit celeriterque saltus Pyrenaeos occupari iubet, qui eo tempore ab L. Afranio legato praesidiis tenebantur. Reliquas legiones, quae longius hiemabant, subsequi iubet. Fabius, ut erat imperatum,

having previously sent on Fabius to secure passes of the Pyrenees.

adhibita celeritate praesidium ex saltu deiecit magnisque itineribus ad exercitum Afranii contendit.

Spain is held for Pompey by Afranius, Petreius and Varro; the two former join at Ilerda.

38. Adventu L. Vibullii Rufi, quem a Pompeio missum in Hispaniam demonstratum est, Afranius et Petreius et Varro, legati Pompei, quorum unus Hispaniam citeriorem tribus legionibus, alter ulteriorem a saltu Castulonensi ad Anam duabus legionibus, tertius ab Ana Vettonum agrum Lusitaniamque pari numero legionum obtinebat, officia inter se partiuntur, uti Petreius ex Lusitania per Vettones cum omnibus copiis ad Afranium proficiscatur, Varro cum iis, quas habebat, legionibus omnem ulteriorem Hispaniam tueatur. His rebus constitutis equites auxiliaque toti Lusitaniae a Petreio, Celtiberiae, Cantabris barbarisque omnibus, qui ad Oceanum pertinent, ab Afranio imperantur. Quibus coactis celeriter Petreius per Vettones ad Afranium pervenit constituuntque communi consilio bellum ad Ilerdam propter ipsius loci opportunitatem gerere.

Comparative strength of the armies.

39. Erant, ut supra demonstratum est, legiones Afranii tres, Petrei duae, praeterea scutatae citerioris provinciae et cetratae ulterioris Hispaniae cohortes circiter LXXX equitumque utriusque provinciae circiter V milia. Caesar legiones in Hispaniam praemiserat VI, auxilia peditum ... milia, equitum III milia, quae omnibus superioribus bellis habuerat, et parem ex Gallia numerum, quam ipse pacaverat, nominatim



Caesar Civil War I.

Walker & Boutall sc

ex omnibus civitatibus nobilissimo quoque evocato, huc optimi generis hominum ex Aquitanis montanisque, qui Galliam provinciam attingunt. Audierat Pompeium per Mauretaniam cum legionibus iter in Hispaniam facere confestimque esse venturum. Simul a tribunis militum centurionibusque mutuas pecunias sumpsit; has exercitui distribuit. Quo facto duas res consecutus est, quod pignore animos centurionum devinxit et largitione militum voluntates redemit.

Fabius nearly loses two legions by the breaking of a bridge.

40. Fabius finitimarum civitatum animos litteris nuntiisque temptabat. In Sicori flumine pontes effecerat duos distantes inter se milia passuum quattuor. His pontibus pabulatum mittebat, quod ea, quae citra flumen fuerant, superioribus diebus consumpserat. Hoc idem fere atque eadem de causa Pompeiani exercitus duces faciebant, crebroque inter se equestribus proeliis contendebant. Huc cum cotidiana consuetudine egressis pabulatoribus praesidio propiore ponte legiones Fabianae duae flumen transissent impedimentaque et omnis equitatus sequeretur, subito vi ventorum et aquae magnitudine pons est interruptus et reliqua multitudo equitum interclusa. Quo cognito a Petreio et Afranio ex aggere atque cratibus, quae flumine ferebantur, celeriter suo ponte Afranius, quem oppido castrisque coniunctum habebat, legiones IIII equitatumque omnem traiecit duabusque Fabianis occurrit legionibus. Cuius ad-

ventu nuntiato L. Plancus, qui legionibus praeerat, necessaria re coactus locum capit superiorem diversamque aciem in duas partes constituit, ne ab equitatu circumveniri posset. Ita congressus impari numero magnos impetus legionum equitatusque sustinet. Commisso ab equitibus proelio signa legionum duarum procul ab utrisque conspiciuntur, quas C. Fabius ulteriore ponte subsidio nostris miserat suspicatus fore id, quod accidit, ut duces adversariorum occasione et beneficio fortunae ad nostros opprimendos uterentur. Quarum adventu proelium dirimitur ac suas uterque legiones reducit in castra.

Caesar joins him, and advances up to the enemy's position,

41. Eo biduo Caesar cum equitibus DCCCC, quos sibi praesidio reliquerat, in castra pervenit. Pons, qui fuerat tempestate interruptus, paene erat refectus: hunc noctu perfici iussit. Ipse cognita locorum natura ponti castrisque praesidio sex cohortes relinquit atque omnia impedimenta et postero die omnibus copiis, triplici instructa acie ad Ilerdam proficiscitur et sub castris Afranii consistit et ibi paulisper sub armis moratus facit aequo loco pugnandi potestatem. Potestate facta Afranius copias educit et in medio colle sub castris constituit. Caesar ubi cognovit per Afranium stare, quominus proelio dimicaretur, ab infimis radicibus montis intermissis circiter passibus CCCC castra facere constituit et, ne in opere faciendo milites repentino hostium incursu exterrerentur atque opere prohiberentur, vallo muniri

vetuit, quod eminere et procul videri necesse erat, sed a fronte contra hostem pedum quindecim fossam fieri iussit. Prima et secunda acies in armis, ut ab initio constituta erat, permanebat; post has opus in occulto a tertia acie fiebat. Sic omne prius est perfectum, quam intellegeretur ab Afranio castra muniri. Sub vesperum Caesar intra hanc fossam legiones reducit atque ibi sub armis proxima nocte conquiescit.

where he fortifies a camp.

42. Postero die omnem exercitum intra fossam continet et, quod longius erat agger petendus, in praesentia similem rationem operis instituit singulaque latera castrorum singulis attribuit legionibus munienda fossasque ad eandem magnitudinem perfici iubet; reliquas legiones in armis expeditas contra hostem constituit. Afranius Petreiusque terrendi causa atque operis impediendi copias suas ad infimas montis radices producunt et proelio lacessunt; neque idcirco Caesar opus intermittit, confisus praesidio legionum trium et munitione fossae. Illi non diu commorati nec longius ab infimo colle progressi copias in castra reducunt. Tertio die Caesar vallo castra communit; reliquas cohortes, quas in superioribus castris reliquerat, impedimentaque ad se traduci iubet.

Skirmish for the possession of a hill.

43. Erat inter oppidum Ilerdam et proximum collem, ubi castra Petreius atque Afranius habebant, planitia circiter passuum CCC atque in hoc fere medio spatio tumulus erat paulo editior; quem si occupavisset Caesar et

communisset, ab oppido et ponte et commeatu omni, quem in oppidum contulerant, se interclusurum adversarios confidebat. Hoc sperans legiones tres ex castris educit acieque in locis idoneis instructa unius legionis antesignanos procurrere atque eum tumulum occupare iubet. Qua re cognita celeriter quae in statione pro castris erant Afranii cohortes breviore itinere ad eundem occupandum locum mittuntur. Contenditur proelio et, quod prius in tumulum Afraniani venerant, nostri repelluntur atque aliis submissis subsidiis terga vertere seque ad signa legionum recipere coguntur.

Caesar's troops are confused by the enemy's tactics,

44. Genus erat pugnae militum illorum, ut magno impetu primo procurrerent, audacter locum caperent, ordines suos non magnopere servarent, rari dispersique pugnarent; si premerentur, pedem referre et loco excedere non turpe existimarent, cum Lusitanis reliquisque barbaris barbaro genere quodam pugnae assuefacti; quod fere fit, quibus quisque in locis miles inveteraverit, ut multum earum regionum consuetudine moveatur. Haec tum ratio nostros perturbavit insuetos huius generis pugnae; circumiri enim sese ab aperto latere procurrentibus singulis arbitrabantur; ipsi autem suos ordines servare neque ab signis discedere neque sine gravi causa eum locum, quem ceperant, dimitti censuerant oportere. Itaque perturbatis antesignanis legio,

quae in eo cornu constiterat, locum non tenuit atque in proximum collem sese recepit.

45. Caesar paene omni acie perterrita, quod praeter opinionem consuetudinemque acciderat, cohortatus suos legionem nonam subsidio ducit; hostem insolenter atque acriter nostros insequentem supprimit rursusque terga vertere seque ad oppidum Ilerdam recipere et sub muro consistere cogit. Sed nonae legionis milites elati studio, dum sarcire acceptum detrimentum volunt, temere insecuti longius fugientes, in locum iniquum progrediuntur et sub montem, in quo erat oppidum positum Ilerda, succedunt. Hinc se recipere cum vellunt, rursus illi ex loco superiore nostros premebant. Praeruptus locus erat, utraque ex parte derectus ac tantum in latitudinem patebat, ut tres instructae cohortes eum locum explerent, ut neque subsidia ab lateribus submitti neque equites laborantibus usui esse possent. Ab oppido autem declivis locus leni fastigio vergebat in longitudinem passuum circiter CCCC. Hac nostris erat receptus, quod eo incitati studio inconsultius processerant; hoc pugnabatur loco et propter angustias iniquo et quod sub ipsis radicibus montis constiterant, ut nullum frustra telum in eos mitteretur. Tamen virtute et patientia nitebantur atque omnia vulnera sustinebant. Augebantur illis copiae, atque ex castris cohortes per oppidum crebro submittebantur, ut integri defessis

and get into a difficult position,

succederent. Hoc idem Caesar facere cogebatur, ut submissis in eundem locum cohortibus defessos reciperet.

from which they force their way with the help of the cavalry.

46. Hoc cum esset modo pugnatum continenter horis quinque nostrique gravius a multitudine premerentur, consumptis omnibus telis, gladiis destrictis impetum adversus montem in cohortes faciunt paucisque deiectis reliquos sese convertere cogunt. Submotis sub murum cohortibus ac nonnulla parte propter terrorem in oppidum compulsis facilis est nostris receptus datus. Equitatus autem ab utroque latere, etsi deiectis atque inferioribus locis constiterat, tamen summa in iugum virtute conititur atque inter duas acies perequitans commodiorem ac tutiorem nostris receptum dat. Ita vario certamine pugnatum est. Nostri in primo congressu circiter LXX ceciderunt, in his Q. Fulginius ex primo hastato legionis XIIII, qui propter eximiam virtutem ex inferioribus ordinibus in eum locum pervenerat; vulnerantur amplius DC. Ex Afranianis interficiuntur T. Caecilius, primi pili centurio, et praeter eum centuriones IIII, milites amplius CC.

Both sides claim the advantage.

47. Sed haec eius diei praefertur opinio, ut se utrique superiores discessisse existimarent: Afraniani, quod, cum esse omnium iudicio inferiores viderentur, comminus tam diu stetissent et nostrorum impetum sustinuissent et ab initio locum tumulumque tenuissent, quae causa

pugnandi fuerat, et nostros primo congressu terga vertere coegissent; nostri autem, quod iniquo loco atque impari congressi numero quinque horis proelium sustinuissent, quod montem gladiis destrictis ascendissent, quod ex loco superiore terga vertere adversarios coegissent atque in oppidum compulissent. Illi eum tumulum, pro quo pugnatum est, magnis operibus muniverunt praesidiumque ibi posuerunt.

Caesar's bridges are carried away; his army suffers from want.

48. Accidit etiam repentinum incommodum biduo, quo haec gesta sunt. Tanta enim tempestas cooritur, ut numquam illis locis maiores aquas fuisse constaret. Tum autem ex omnibus montibus nives proluit ac summas ripas fluminis superavit pontesque ambo, quos C. Fabius fecerat, uno die interrupit. Quae res magnas difficultates exercitui Caesaris attulit. Castra enim, ut supra demonstratum est, cum essent inter flumina duo, Sicorim et Cingam, spatio milium XXX, neutrum horum transiri poterat, necessarioque omnes his angustiis continebantur. Neque civitates, quae ad Caesaris amicitiam accesserant, frumentum supportare, neque ii, qui pabulatum longius progressi erant, interclusi fluminibus reverti, neque maximi commeatus, qui ex Italia Galliaque veniebant, in castra pervenire poterant. Tempus erat autem difficillimum, quo neque frumenta in acervis erant neque multum a maturitate aberant; et civitates exinanitae, quod Afranius paene omne frumentum ante Caesaris adventum Ilerdam convexerat,

reliqui si quid fuerat, Caesar superioribus diebus consumpserat: pecora, quod secundum poterat esse inopiae subsidium, propter bellum finitimae civitates longius removerant. Qui erant pabulandi aut frumentandi causa progressi, hos levis armaturae Lusitani peritique earum regionum cetrati citerioris Hispaniae consectabantur; quibus erat proclive tranare flumen, quod consuetudo eorum omnium est, ut sine utribus ad exercitum non eant.

Afranius is well supplied.

49. At exercitus Afranii omnium rerum abundabat copia. Multum erat frumentum provisum et convectum superioribus temporibus, multum ex omni provincia comportabatur; magna copia pabuli suppetebat. Harum omnium rerum facultates sine ullo periculo pons Ilerdae praebebat et loca trans flumen integra, quo omnino Caesar adire non poterat.

Caesar cannot rebuild the bridges.

50. Hae permanserunt aquae dies complures. Conatus est Caesar reficere pontes; sed nec magnitudo fluminis permittebat neque ad ripam dispositae cohortes adversariorum perfici patiebantur; quod illis prohibere erat facile cum ipsius fluminis natura atque aquae magnitudine, tum quod ex totis ripis in unum atque angustum locum tela iaciebantur; atque erat difficile eodem tempore rapidissimo flumine opera perficere et tela vitare.

51. Nuntiatur Afranio magnos commeatus, qui iter habeant ad Caesarem, ad flumen constitisse.

His convoys are detained, and attacked by Afranius.

Venerant eo sagittarii ex Rutenis, equites ex Gallia cum multis carris magnisque impedimentis, ut fert Gallica consuetudo. Erant praeterea cuiusque generis hominum milia circiter VI cum servis liberisque; sed nullus ordo, nullum imperium certum, cum suo quisque consilio uteretur atque omnes sine timore iter facerent usi superiorum temporum atque itinerum licentia. Erant complures honesti adulescentes, senatorum filii et ordinis equestris: erant legationes civitatum; erant legati Caesaris. Hos omnes flumina continebant. Ad hos opprimendos cum omni equitatu tribusque legionibus Afranius de nocte proficiscitur imprudentesque ante missis equitibus aggreditur. Celeriter sese tamen Galli equites expediunt proeliumque committunt. Ii, dum pari certamine res geri potuit, magnum hostium numerum pauci sustinuere; sed, ubi signa legionum appropinquare coeperunt, paucis amissis sese in proximos montes conferunt. Hoc pugnae tempus magnum attulit nostris ad salutem momentum; nacti enim spatium se in loca superiora receperunt. Desiderati sunt eo die sagittarii circiter CC, equites pauci, calonum atque impedimentorum non magnus numerus.

Famine in Caesar's camp; his measures of relief.

52. His tamen omnibus annona crevit; quae fere res non solum inopia praesenti, sed etiam futuri temporis timore ingravescere consuevit. Iamque ad denarios L in singulos modios annona pervenerat, et militum

vires inopia frumenti deminuerat, atque incommoda in dies augebantur; ita paucis diebus magna erat rerum facta commutatio ac se fortuna inclinaverat, ut nostri magna inopia necessariarum rerum conflictarentur, illi omnibus abundarent rebus superioresque haberentur. Caesar iis civitatibus, quae ad eius amicitiam accesserant, quod minor erat frumenti copia, pecus imperabat; calones ad longinquiores civitates dimittebat; ipse praesentem inopiam quibus poterat subsidiis tutabatur.

Sensation at Rome.

53. Haec Afranius Petreiusque et eorum amici pleniora etiam atque uberiora Romam ad suos perscribebant. Multa rumor fingebat, ut paene bellum confectum videretur. Quibus litteris nuntiisque Romam perlatis magni domum concursus ad Afranium magnaeque gratulationes fiebant; multi ex Italia ad Cn. Pompeium proficiscebantur, alii, ut principes talem nuntium attulisse, alii, ne eventum belli exspectasse aut ex omnibus novissimi venisse viderentur.

Caesar crosses the river, builds a bridge, and secures the convoys.

54. Cum in his angustiis res esset, atque omnes viae ab Afranianis militibus equitibusque obsiderentur, nec pontes perfici possent, imperat militibus Caesar, ut naves faciant, cuius generis eum superioribus annis usus Britanniae docuerat. Carinae ac prima statumina ex levi materia fiebant; reliquum corpus navium viminibus contextum coriis integebatur. Has perfectas carris iunctis devehit noctu

milia passuum a castris XXII militesque his navibus flumen transportat continentemque ripae collem improviso occupat. Hunc celeriter, priusquam ab adversariis sentiatur, communit. Huc legionem postea traicit atque ex utraque parte pontem institutum biduo perficit. Ita commeatus et qui frumenti causa processerant tuto ad se recipit et rem frumentariam expedire incipit.

Successes of his cavalry.

55. Eodem die equitum magnam partem flumen traiecit. Qui inopinantes pabulatores et sine ullo dissipatos timore aggressi permagnum numerum iumentorum atque hominum intercipiunt, cohortibusque cetratis subsidio missis scienter in duas partes sese distribuunt, alii ut praedae praesidio sint, alii ut venientibus resistant atque eos propellant, unamque cohortem, quae temere ante ceteras extra aciem procurrerat, seclusam ab reliquis circumveniunt atque interficiunt incolumesque cum magna praeda eodem ponte in castra revertuntur.

Naval preparations of the Marseillais,

56. Dum haec ad Ilerdam geruntur, Massilienses usi L. Domitii consilio naves longas expediunt numero XVII, quarum erant XI tectae. Multa huc minora navigia addunt, ut ipsa multitudine nostra classis terreatur. Magnum numerum sagittariorum, magnum Albicorum, de quibus supra demonstratum est, imponunt atque hos praemiis pollicitationibusque incitant. Certas sibi deposcit naves Domitius atque has colonis

pastoribusque, quos secum adduxerat, complet. Sic omnibus rebus instructa classe magna fiducia ad nostras naves procedunt, quibus praeerat D. Brutus. Hae ad insulam, quae est contra Massiliam, stationes obtinebant.

and of Caesar's admiral Brutus. Close engagement,

57. Erat multo inferior numero navium Brutus; sed electos ex omnibus legionibus fortissimos viros, antesignanos, centuriones, Caesar ei classi attribuerat, qui sibi id muneris depoposcerant. Hi manus ferreas atque harpagones paraverant magnoque numero pilorum, tragularum reliquorumque telorum se instruxerant. Ita cognito hostium adventu suas naves ex portu educunt, cum Massiliensibus confligunt. Pugnatum est utrimque fortissime atque acerrime; neque multum Albici nostris virtute cedebant, homines asperi et montani et exercitati in armis; atque hi modo digressi a Massiliensibus recentem eorum pollicitationem animis continebant, pastoresque Domitii spe libertatis excitati sub oculis domini suam probare operam studebant.

and victory of Brutus.

58. Ipsi Massilienses et celeritate navium et scientia gubernatorum confisi nostros eludebant impetusque eorum non excipiebant et, quoad licebat latiore uti spatio, producta longius acie circumvenire nostros aut pluribus navibus adoriri singulas aut remos transcurrentes detergere, si possent, contendebant; cum propius erat necessario ventum, ab scientia gubernatorum atque

artificiis ad virtutem montanorum confugiebant. Nostri cum minus exercitatis remigibus minusque peritis gubernatoribus utebantur, qui repente ex onerariis navibus erant producti neque dum etiam vocabulis armamentorum cognitis, tum etiam tarditate et gravitate navium impediebantur; factae enim subito ex humida materia non eundem usum celeritatis habebant. Itaque, dum locus comminus pugnandi daretur, aequo animo singulas binis navibus obiciebant atque iniecta manu ferrea et retenta utraque nave diversi pugnabant atque in hostium naves transcendebant et magno numero Albicorum et pastorum interfecto partem navium deprimunt, nonnullas cum hominibus capiunt, reliquas in portum compellunt. Eo die naves Massiliensium cum iis, quae sunt captae, intereunt VIII.

Position at Ilerda. Caesar's cavalry hampers the enemy.

59. Hoc primum Caesari ad Ilerdam nuntiatur: simul perfecto ponte celeriter fortuna mutatur. Illi perterriti virtute equitum minus libere, minus audacter vagabantur: alias non longo a castris progressi spatio, ut celerem receptum haberent, angustius pabulabantur, alias longiore circuitu custodias stationesque equitum vitabant, aut aliquo accepto detrimento aut procul equitatu viso ex medio itinere proiectis sarcinis fugiebant. Postremo et plures intermittere dies et praeter consuetudinem omnium noctu constituerant pabulari.

60. Interim Oscenses et Calagurritani, qui erant

cum Oscensibus contributi, mittunt ad eum legatos seseque imperata facturos pollicentur. Hos Tarraconenses et Iacetani et Ausetani et paucis post diebus Illurgavonenses, qui flumen Hiberum attingunt, insequuntur. Petit ab his omnibus, ut se frumento iuvent. Pollicentur atque omnibus undique conquisitis iumentis in castra deportant. Transit etiam cohors Illurgavonensis ad eum cognito civitatis consilio et signa ex statione transfert. Magna celeriter commutatio rerum. Perfecto ponte, magnis quinque civitatibus ad amicitiam adiunctis, expedita re frumentaria, exstinctis rumoribus de auxiliis legionum, quae cum Pompeio per Mauretaniam venire dicebantur, multae longinquiores civitates ab Afranio desciscunt et Caesaris amicitiam sequuntur.

Many Spanish tribes join him.

61. Quibus rebus perterritis animis adversariorum Caesar, ne semper magno circuitu per pontem equitatus esset mittendus, nactus idoneum locum, fossas pedum XXX in latitudinem complures facere instituit, quibus partem aliquam Sicoris averteret vadumque in eo flumine efficeret. His paene effectis magnum in timorem Afranius Petreiusque perveniunt, ne omnino frumento pabuloque intercluderentur, quod multum Caesar equitatu valebat. Itaque constituunt ipsi locis iis excedere et in Celtiberiam bellum transferre. Huic consilio suffragabatur etiam illa res, quod ex duobus contrariis generibus, quae superiore bello cum

He begins making a ford. Afranius plans retreat into Celtiberia.

Sertorio steterant civitates, victae nomen atque imperium absentis Pompei timebant, quae in amicitia manserant, magnis affectae beneficiis eum diligebant; Caesaris autem erat in barbaris nomen obscurius. Hic magnos equitatus magnaque auxilia exspectabant et suis locis bellum in hiemem ducere cogitabant. Hoc inito consilio toto flumine Hibero naves conquirere et Octogesam adduci iubent. Id erat oppidum positum ad Hiberum miliaque passuum a castris aberat XXX. Ad eum locum fluminis navibus iunctis pontem imperant fieri legionesque duas flumen Sicorim traducunt; castra muniuntur vallo pedum XII.

The ford available for cavalry.

62. Qua re per exploratores cognita, summo labore militum Caesar continuato diem noctemque opere in flumine avertendo huc iam reduxerat rem, ut equites, etsi difficulter atque aegre fiebat, possent tamen atque auderent flumen transire, pedites vero tantummodo humeris ac summo pectore exstarent et cum altitudine aquae tum etiam rapiditate fluminis ad transeundum impedirentur. Sed tamen eodem fere tempore pons in Hibero prope effectus nuntiabatur et in Sicori vadum reperiebatur.

The enemy cross the Segre and march for the Ebro,

63. Iam vero eo magis illi maturandum iter existimabant. Itaque duabus auxiliaribus cohortibus Ilerdae praesidio relictis omnibus copiis Sicorim transeunt et cum duabus legionibus, quas superioribus diebus traduxerant, castra coniungunt. Relinquebatur

Caesari nihil, nisi uti equitatu agmen adversariorum male haberet et carperet. Pons enim ipsius magnum circuitum habebat, ut multo breviore itinere illi ad Hiberum pervenire possent. Equites ab eo missi flumen transeunt et, cum de tertia vigilia Petreius atque Afranius castra movissent, repente sese ad novissimum agmen ostendunt et magna multitudine circumfusa morari atque iter impedire incipiunt.

pursued by Caesar's horse. His legions volunteer to ford the river,

64. Prima luce ex superioribus locis, quae Caesaris castris erant coniuncta, cernebatur equitatus nostri proelio novissimos illorum premi vehementer ac nonnumquam sustinere extremum agmen atque interrumpi, alias inferri signa et universarum cohortium impetu nostros propelli, dein rursus conversos insequi. Totis vero castris milites circulari et dolere hostem ex manibus dimitti, bellum necessario longius duci; centurionesque tribunosque militum adire atque obsecrare, ut per eos Caesar certior fieret, ne labori suo neu periculo parceret: paratos esse sese, posse et audere ea transire flumen, qua traductus esset equitatus. Quorum studio et vocibus excitatus Caesar, etsi timebat tantae magnitudini fluminis exercitum obicere, conandum tamen atque experiendum iudicat. Itaque infirmiores milites ex omnibus centuriis deligi iubet, quorum aut animus aut vires videbantur sustinere non posse. Hos cum legione una praesidio castris relinquit; reliquas legiones expeditas educit magnoque numero iumentorum in flumine supra

atque infra constituto traducit exercitum. Pauci ex his militibus ablati flumine ab equitatu excipiuntur ac sublevantur; interit tamen nemo. Traducto incolumi exercitu copias instruit triplicemque aciem ducere incipit. Ac tantum fuit in militibus studii, ut milium sex ad iter addito circuitu magnaque fluminis mora interposita eos, qui de tertia vigilia exissent, ante horam diei nonam consequerentur.

overtake the enemy, and encamp near them.

65. Quos ubi Afranius procul visos cum Petreio conspexit, nova re perterritus locis superioribus consistit aciemque instruit. Caesar in campis exercitum reficit, ne defessum proelio obiciat; rursus conantes progredi insequitur et moratur. Illi necessario maturius, quam constituerant, castra ponunt. Suberant enim montes atque a milibus passuum quinque itinera difficilia atque angusta excipiebant. Hos montes intrare cupiebant, ut equitatum effugerent Caesaris praesidiisque in angustiis collocatis exercitum itinere prohiberent, ipsi sine periculo ac timore Hiberum copias traducerent. Quod fuit illis conandum atque omni ratione efficiendum; sed totius diei pugna atque itineris labore defessi rem in posterum diem distulerunt. Caesar quoque in proximo colle castra ponit.

Afranius is foiled in an attempt to retire by night,

66. Media circiter nocte iis, qui aquandi causa longius a castris processerant, ab equitibus correptis, fit ab his certior Caesar, duces adversariorum silentio copias castris educere. Quo cognito signum dari iubet et vasa

militari more conclamari. Illi exaudito clamore veriti, ne noctu impediti sub onere confligere cogerentur aut ne ab equitatu Caesaris in angustiis tenerentur, iter supprimunt copiasque in castris continent. Postero die Petreius cum paucis equitibus occulte ad exploranda loca proficiscitur. Hoc idem fit ex castris Caesaris: mittitur L. Decidius Saxa cum paucis, qui loci naturam perspiciat. Uterque idem suis renuntiat: quinque milia passuum proxima intercedere itineris campestris, inde excipere loca aspera et montuosa; qui prior has angustias occupaverit, ab hoc hostem prohiberi nihil esse negotii.

and resolves to march by day.

67. Disputatur in consilio a Petreio atque Afranio et tempus profectionis quaeritur. Plerique censebant, ut noctu iter facerent: posse prius ad angustias veniri, quam sentiretur. Alii, quod pridie noctu conclamatum esset in Caesaris castris, argumenti sumebant loco non posse clam exiri. Circumfundi noctu equitatum Caesaris atque omnia loca atque itinera obsidere; nocturnaque proelia esse vitanda, quod perterritus miles in civili dissensione timori magis quam religioni consulere consuerit. At luce multum posse pudorem omnium oculis, metum etiam tribunorum militum et centurionum praesentiam afferre; quibus rebus coerceri milites et in officio contineri soleant. Quare omni ratione esse interdiu perrumpendum: etsi aliquo accepto detrimento, tamen summa exercitus salva locum, quem petant, capi posse. Haec vincit in

consilio sententia, et prima luce postridie constituunt proficisci.

Caesar manœuvres to secure a defile leading to the Ebro.

68. Caesar exploratis regionibus albente caelo omnes copias castris educit magnoque circuitu nullo certo itinere exercitum ducit. Nam quae itinera ad Hiberum atque Octogesam pertinebant, castris hostium oppositis tenebantur. Ipsi erant transcendendae valles maximae ac difficillimae, saxa multis locis praerupta iter impediebant, ut arma per manus necessario traderentur militesque inermes sublevatique alii ab aliis magnam partem itineris conficerent. Sed hunc laborem recusabat nemo, quod eum omnium laborum finem fore existimabant, si hostem Hibero intercludere et frumento prohibere potuissent.

The enemy hurry towards the same point.

69. Ac primo Afraniani milites visendi causa laeti ex castris procurrebant contumeliosisque vocibus prosequebantur nostros: necessarii victus inopia coactos fugere atque ad Ilerdam reverti. Erat enim iter a proposito diversum, contrariamque in partem iri videbatur. Duces vero eorum consilium suum laudibus efferebant, quod se castris tenuissent; multumque eorum opinionem adiuvabat, quod sine iumentis impedimentisque ab Ilerda profectos videbant, ut non posse inopiam diutius sustinere confiderent. Sed, ubi paulatim retorqueri agmen ad dextram conspexerunt iamque primos superare regionem castrorum animum adverterunt, nemo erat adeo tardus aut

fugiens laboris, quin statim castris exeundum atque occurrendum putaret. Conclamatur ad arma, atque omnes copiae paucis praesidio relictis cohortibus exeunt rectoque ad Hiberum itinere contendunt.

Caesar arrives first, and defeats an attempt to secure another route.

70. Erat in celeritate omne positum certamen, utri prius angustias montesque occuparent: sed exercitum Caesaris viarum difficultates tardabant, Afranii copias equitatus Caesaris insequens morabatur. Res tamen ab Afranianis huc erat necessario deducta, ut, si priores montes, quos petebant, attigissent, ipsi periculum vitarent, impedimenta totius exercitus cohortesque in castris relictas servare non possent; quibus interclusis exercitu Caesaris auxilium ferri nulla ratione poterat. Confecit prior iter Caesar atque ex magnis rupibus nactus planitiem in hac contra hostem aciem instruit. Afranius, cum ab equitatu novissimum agmen premeretur, ante se hostem videret, collem quendam nactus ibi constitit. Ex eo loco IIII cetratorum cohortes in montem, qui erat in conspectu omnium excelsissimus, mittit. Hunc magno cursu concitatos iubet occupare, eo consilio, uti ipse eodem omnibus copiis contenderet et mutato itinere iugis Octogesam perveniret. Hunc cum obliquo itinere cetrati peterent, conspicatus equitatus Caesaris in cohortes impetum facit; nec minimam partem temporis equitum vim cetrati

sustinere potuerunt omnesque ab iis circumventi in conspectu utriusque exercitus interficiuntur.

He is urged to crush the enemy at once,

71. Erat occasio bene gerendae rei. Neque vero idem Caesarem fugiebat, tanto sub oculis accepto detrimento perterritum exercitum sustinere non posse, praesertim circumdatum undique equitatu, cum in loco aequo atque aperto confligeretur: idque ex omnibus partibus ab eo flagitabatur. Concurrebant legati, centuriones tribunique militum: Ne dubitaret proelium committere. Omnium esse militum paratissimos animos. Afranianos contra multis rebus sui timoris signa misisse: quod suis non subvenissent, quod de colle non decederent, quod vix equitum incursus sustinerent collatisque in unum locum signis conferti neque ordines neque signa servarent. Quod si iniquitatem loci timeret, datum iri tamen aequo loco pugnandi facultatem, quod certe inde decedendum esset Afranio nec sine aqua permanere posset.

but refuses and allows them to retire.

72. Caesar in eam spem venerat, se sine pugna et sine vulnere suorum rem conficere posse, quod re frumentaria adversarios interclusisset. Cur etiam secundo proelio aliquos ex suis amitteret? cur vulnerari pateretur optime meritos de se milites? cur denique fortunam periclitaretur? praesertim cum non minus esset imperatoris consilio superare quam gladio. Movebatur etiam misericordia civium, quos

interficiendos videbat: quibus salvis atque incolumibus rem obtinere malebat. Hoc consilium Caesaris plerisque non probabatur; milites vero palam inter se loquebantur, quoniam talis occasio victoriae dimitteretur, etiam cum vellet Caesar, sese non esse pugnaturos. Ille in sua sententia perseverat et paulum ex eo loco degreditur, ut timorem adversariis minuat. Petreius atque Afranius oblata facultate in castra sese referunt. Caesar praesidiis in montibus dispositis omni ad Hiberum intercluso itinere quam proxime potest hostium castris castra communit.

While Afranius and Petreius are constructing a stockade,

73. Postero die duces adversariorum perturbati, quod omnem rei frumentariae fluminisque Hiberi spem dimiserant, de reliquis rebus consultabant. Erat unum iter, Ilerdam si reverti vellent; alterum, si Tarraconem peterent. Haec consiliantibus iis nuntiantur aquatores ab equitatu premi nostro. Qua re cognita crebras stationes disponunt equitum et cohortium alariarum legionariasque intericiunt cohortes vallumque ex castris ad aquam ducere incipiunt, ut intra munitionem et sine timore et sine stationibus aquari possent. Id opus inter se Petreius atque Afranius partiuntur ipsique perficiendi operis causa longius progrediuntur.

74. Quorum discessu liberam nacti milites colloquiorum facultatem vulgo procedunt, et quem quisque in castris notum aut municipem habebat con-

quirit atque evocat. Primum agunt gratias omnes omnibus, quod sibi perterritis pridie pepercissent: eorum se beneficio vivere. Deinde imperatoris fidem quaerunt, rectene se illi sint commissuri, et quod non ab initio fecerint armaque cum hominibus necessariis et consanguineis contulerint queruntur. His provocati sermonibus fidem ab imperatore de Petrei atque Afranii vita petunt, ne quod in se scelus concepisse neu suos prodidisse videantur. Quibus confirmatis rebus se statim signa translaturos confirmant, legatosque de pace primorum ordinum centuriones ad Caesarem mittunt. Interim alii suos in castra invitandi causa adducunt, alii ab suis abducuntur, adeo ut una castra iam facta ex binis viderentur; compluresque tribuni militum et centuriones ad Caesarem veniunt seque ei commendant. Idem hoc fit a principibus Hispaniae, quos illi evocaverant et secum in castris habebant obsidum loco. Hi suos notos hospitesque quaerebant, per quem quisque eorum aditum commendationis haberet ad Caesarem. Afranii etiam filius adulescens de sua ac parentis sui salute cum Caesare per Sulpicium legatum agebat. Erant plena laetitia et gratulatione omnia et eorum, qui tanta pericula vitasse, et eorum, qui sine vulnere tantas res confecisse videbantur, magnumque fructum suae pristinae lenitatis omnium iudicio Caesar ferebat, consiliumque eius a cunctis probabatur.

their men mingle with Caesar's, and are parleying with him

when the generals return. Petreius drives off Caesar's men,

75. Quibus rebus nuntiatis Afranio, ab instituto opere discedit seque in castra recipit, sic paratus, ut videbatur, ut, quicumque accidisset casus, hunc quieto et aequo animo ferret. Petreius vero non deserit sese. Armat familiam: cum hac et praetoria cohorte cetratorum barbarisque equitibus paucis, beneficiariis suis, quos suae custodiae causa habere consuerat, improviso ad vallum advolat, colloquia militum interrumpit, nostros repellit a castris, quos deprendit, interficit. Reliqui coeunt inter se et repentino periculo exterriti sinistras sagis involvunt gladiosque destringunt atque ita se a cetratis equitibusque defendunt castrorum propinquitate confisi seque in castra recipiunt et ab iis cohortibus, quae erant in statione ad portas, defenduntur.

and forces his troops to swear not to parley.

76. Quibus rebus confectis flens Petreius manipulos circumit militesque appellat: neu se neu Pompeium, imperatorem suum, adversariis ad supplicium tradant, obsecrat. Fit celeriter concursus in praetorium. Postulat, ut iurent omnes se exercitum ducesque non deserturos neque prodituros neque sibi separatim a reliquis consilium capturos. Princeps in haec verba iurat ipse; idem iusiurandum adigit Afranium; subsequuntur tribuni militum centurionesque; centuriatim producti milites idem iurant. Edicunt, penes quem quisque sit Caesaris miles, ut producat: productos palam in praetorio interficiunt. Sed ple-

rosque ii, qui receperant, celant noctuque per vallum emittunt. Sic terrore oblato a ducibus crudelitas in supplicio, nova religio iurisiurandi spem praesentis deditionis sustulit mentesque militum convertit et rem ad pristinam belli rationem redegit.

77. Caesar milites adversariorum, qui in castra per tempus colloquii venerant, summa diligentia conquiri et remitti iubet. Sed ex numero tribunorum militum centurionumque nonnulli sua voluntate apud eum re manserunt. Quos ille postea magno in honore habuit; centuriones in priores ordines, equites Romanos in tribunicium restituit honorem.

Caesar sends back the Pompeians in his camp.

78. Premebantur Afraniani pabulatione, aquabantur aegre. Frumenti copiam legionarii nonnullam habebant, quod dierum VII ab Ilerda frumentum iussi erant efferre, cetrati auxiliaresque nullam, quorum erant et facultates ad parandum exiguae et corpora insueta ad onera portanda. Itaque magnus eorum cotidie numerus ad Caesarem perfugiebat. In his erat angustiis res. Sed ex propositis consiliis duobus explicitius videbatur Ilerdam reverti, quod ibi paulum frumenti reliquerant. Ibi se reliquum consilium explicaturos confidebant. Tarraco aberat longius; quo spatio plures rem posse casus recipere intellegebant. Hoc probato consilio ex castris proficiscuntur. Caesar equitatu praemisso, qui novissimum agmen carperet atque impediret, ipse cum

The enemy suffer from famine, and set out for Ilerda.

legionibus subsequitur. Nullum intercedebat tempus, quin extremi cum equitibus proeliarentur.

fighting on the way,

79. Genus erat hoc pugnae. Expeditae cohortes novissimum agmen claudebant pluresque in locis campestribus subsistebant. Si mons erat ascendendus, facile ipsa loci natura periculum repellebat, quod ex locis superioribus, qui antecesserant, suos ascendentes protegebant; cum vallis aut locus declivis suberat neque ii, qui antecesserant, morantibus opem ferre poterant, equites vero ex loco superiore in aversos tela coniciebant, tum magno erat in periculo res. Relinquebatur, ut, cum eiusmodi locis esset appropinquatum, legionum signa consistere iuberent magnoque impetu equitatum repellerent, eo submoto repente incitati cursu sese in valles universi demitterent atque ita transgressi rursus in locis superioribus consisterent. Nam tantum ab equitum suorum auxilio aberant, quorum numerum habebant magnum, ut eos superioribus perterritos proeliis in medium reciperent agmen ultroque eos tuerentur; quorum nulli ex itinere excedere licebat, quin ab equitatu Caesaris exciperetur.

and manoeuvring to shake off Caesar.

80. Tali dum pugnatur modo, lente atque paulatim proceditur crebroque, ut sint auxilio suis, subsistunt; ut tum accidit. Milia enim progressi IIII vehementiusque peragitati ab equitatu montem excelsum capiunt ibique una fronte contra hostem castra muniunt neque iumentis onera deponunt. Ubi Caesaris castra posita

tabernaculaque constituta et dimissos equites pabulandi causa animum adverterunt, sese subito proripiunt hora circiter sexta eiusdem diei et spem nacti morae discessu nostrorum equitum iter facere incipiunt. Qua re animum adversa Caesar relictis impedimentis subsequitur, praesidio paucas cohortes relinquit; hora decima subsequi pabulatores equitesque revocari iubet. Celeriter equitatus ad cotidianum itineris officium revertitur. Pugnatur acriter ad novissimum agmen, adeo ut paene terga convertant, compluresque milites, etiam nonnulli centuriones, interficiuntur. Instabat agmen Caesaris atque universum imminebat.

They encamp at last, and he proceeds to invest them.

81. Tum vero neque ad explorandum idoneum locum castris neque ad progrediendum data facultate consistunt necessario et procul ab aqua et natura iniquo loco castra ponunt. Sed isdem de causis Caesar, quae supra sunt demonstratae, proelio non lacessit et eo die tabernacula statui passus non est, quo paratiores essent ad insequendum omnes, sive noctu sive interdiu erumperent. Illi animadverso vitio castrorum tota nocte munitiones proferunt castraque castris convertunt. Hoc idem postero die a prima luce faciunt totumque in ea re diem consumunt. Sed quantum opere processerant et castra protulerant, tanto aberant ab aqua longius, et praesenti malo aliis malis remedia dabantur. Prima nocte aquandi causa nemo egreditur ex castris; proximo die praesidio in

castris relicto universas ad aquam copias educunt, pabulatum emittitur nemo. His eos suppliciis male haberi Caesar et necessariam subire deditionem quam proelio decertare malebat. Conatur tamen eos vallo fossaque circummunire, ut quam maxime repentinas eorum eruptiones demoretur; quo necessario descensuros existimabat. Illi et inopia pabuli adducti et, quo essent ad iter expeditiores, omnia sarcinaria iumenta interfici iubent.

They pretend to offer battle,

82. In his operibus consiliisque biduum consumitur; tertio die magna iam pars operis Caesaris processerat. Illi impediendae reliquae munitionis causa hora circiter nona signo dato legiones educunt aciemque sub castris instruunt. Caesar ab opere legiones revocat, equitatum omnem convenire iubet, aciem instruit; contra opinionem enim militum famamque omnium videri proelium defugisse magnum detrimentum afferebat. Sed isdem de causis, quae sunt cognitae, quo minus dimicare vellet, movebatur, atque hoc etiam magis, quod spatii brevitate etiam in fugam coniectis adversariis non multum ad summam victoria iuvare poterat. Non enim amplius pedum milibus duobus ab castris castra distabant. Hinc duas partes acies occupabant duae: tertia vacabat ad incursum atque impetum militum relicta. Si proelium committeretur, propinquitas castrorum celerem superatis ex fuga receptum dabat. Hac de causa constituerat signa inferentibus resistere, prior proelio non lacessere.

83. Acies erat Afraniana duplex legionum quinque, tertium in subsidiis locum alariae cohortes obtinebant; Caesaris triplex; sed primam aciem quaternae cohortes ex quinque legionibus tenebant; has subsidiariae ternae et rursus aliae totidem suae cuiusque legionis subsequebantur; sagittarii funditoresque media continebantur acie, equitatus latera cingebat. Tali instructa acie tenere uterque propositum videbatur: Caesar, nisi coactus proelium ne committeret; ille, ut opera Caesaris impediret. Producitur tamen res, aciesque ad solis occasum continentur; inde utrique in castra discedunt. Postero die munitiones institutas Caesar parat perficere; illi vadum fluminis Sicoris temptare, si transire possent. Qua re animadversa Caesar Germanos levis armaturae equitumque partem flumen traicit crebrasque in ripis custodias disponit.

only to stop Caesar's works.

84. Tandem omnibus rebus obsessi, quartum iam diem sine pabulo retentis iumentis, aquae, lignorum, frumenti inopia colloquium petunt et id, si fieri possit, semoto a militibus loco. Ubi id a Caesare negatum et, palam si colloqui vellent, concessum est, datur obsidis loco Caesari filius Afranii. Venitur in eum locum, quem Caesar delegit. Audiente utroque exercitu loquitur Afranius: Non esse aut ipsis aut militibus succensendum, quod fidem erga imperatorem suum Cn. Pompeium conservare voluerint. Sed satis iam fecisse officio satisque supplicii tulisse. Perpessos

They capitulate pitiful speech of Afranius.

omnium rerum inopiam; nunc vero paene ut feras circummunitos prohiberi aqua, prohiberi ingressu, neque corpore dolorem neque animo ignominiam ferre posse. Itaque se victos confiteri, orare atque obsecrare, si qui locus misericordiae relinquatur, ne ad ultimum supplicium progredi necesse habeant. Haec quam potest demississime et subiectissime exponit.

Caesar's reply; their lives and property are spared, but the army must be discharged.

85. Ad ea Caesar respondit: Nulli omnium has partes vel querimoniae vel miserationis minus convenisse. Reliquos enim omnes officium suum praestitisse: se, qui etiam bona condicione et loco et tempore aequo confligere noluerit, ut quam integerrima essent ad pacem omnia; exercitum suum, qui iniuria etiam accepta suisque interfectis, quos in sua potestate habuerit, conservarit et texerit; illius denique exercitus milites, qui per se de concilianda pace egerint, qua in re omnium suorum vitae consulendum putarint. Sic omnium ordinum partes in misericordia constitisse; ipsos duces a pace abhorruisse; eos neque colloquii neque indutiarum iura servasse et homines imperitos et per colloquium deceptos crudelissime interfecisse. Accidisse igitur his, quod plerumque hominum nimia pertinacia atque arrogantia accidere soleat, uti eo recurrant et id cupidissime petant, quod paulo ante contempserint. Neque nunc se illorum humilitate neque aliqua temporis opportunitate postulare, quibus

rebus opes augeantur suae; sed eos exercitus, quos contra se multos iam annos aluerint, velle dimitti. Neque enim sex legiones alia de causa missas in Hispaniam septimamque ibi conscriptam, neque tot tantasque classes paratas, neque submissos duces rei militaris peritos. Nihil horum ad pacandas Hispanias, nihil ad usum provinciae provisum, quae propter diuturnitatem pacis nullum auxilium desiderarit. Omnia haec iam pridem contra se parari: in se novi generis imperia constitui, ut idem ad portas urbanis praesideat rebus et duas bellicosissimas provincias absens tot annos obtineat; in se iura magistratuum commutari, ne ex praetura et consulatu, ut semper, sed per paucos probati et electi in provincias mittantur; in se aetatis excusationem nihil valere, quin superioribus bellis probati ad obtinendos exercitus evocentur; in se uno non servari, quod sit omnibus datum semper imperatoribus, ut rebus feliciter gestis aut cum honore aliquo aut certe sine ignominia domum revertantur exercitumque dimittant. Quae tamen omnia et se tulisse patienter et esse laturum: neque nunc id agere, ut ab illis abductum exercitum teneat ipse, quod tamen sibi difficile non sit, sed ne illi habeant, quo contra se uti possint. Proinde, ut esset dictum, provinciis excederent exercitumque dimitterent; si id sit factum, se nociturum nemini. Hanc unam atque extremam esse pacis condicionem.

Delight of the soldiers.

86. Id vero militibus fuit pergratum et iucundum, ut ex ipsa significatione cognosci potuit, ut, qui aliquid iusti incommodi exspectavissent, ultro praemium missionis ferrent. Nam cum de loco et de tempore eius rei controversia inferretur, et voce et manibus universi ex vallo, ubi constiterant, significare coeperunt, ut statim dimitterentur, neque omni interposita fide firmum esse posse, si in aliud tempus differretur. Paucis cum esset in utramque partem verbis disputatum, res huc deducitur, ut ii, qui habeant domicilium aut possessionem in Hispania, statim, reliqui ad Varum flumen dimittantur; ne quid iis noceatur, neu quis invitus sacramentum dicere cogatur, a Caesare cavetur.

Arrangements for disbanding them.

87. Caesar ex eo tempore, dum ad flumen Varum veniatur, se frumentum daturum pollicetur. Addit etiam, ut, quod quisque eorum in bello amiserit, quae sint penes milites suos, iis, qui amiserant, restituatur; militibus aequa facta aestimatione pecuniam pro his rebus dissolvit. Quascumque postea controversias inter se milites habuerunt, sua sponte ad Caesarem in ius adierunt. Petreius atque Afranius cum stipendium ab legionibus paene seditione facta flagitarentur, cuius illi diem nondum venisse dicerent, Caesar ut cognosceret, postulatum est, eoque utrique, quod statuit, contenti fuerunt. Parte circiter tertia exercitus eo biduo dimissa duas

legiones suas antecedere, reliquas subsequi iussit, ut non longo inter se spatio castra facerent, eique negotio Q. Fufium Calenum legatum praeficit. Hoc eius praescripto ex Hispania ad Varum flumen est iter factum atque ibi reliqua pars exercitus dimissa est.

NOTES.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Abl., ablative; abs., absolute; acc., accusative; cf., *confer*, compare; dat., dative; dep., dependent; edd., editions; *e.g.*, *exempli gratia*, for example; *i.e.*, *id est*, that is; infin. infinitive; lit., literally; MSS., manuscripts; obj., objective; *or. obl.*, *oratio obliqua;* pres., present; subj., subjunctive; viz., *videlicet*, namely; *B.G.*, Caesar De Bello Gallico; =, equivalent to.

I.

1. **litteris.** This letter was conveyed by Curio (note on ch. 18, l. 21) and contained the proposal that Pompey and Caesar should both resign their provinces and dismiss their armies, and that Caesar should then go to Rome and stand for the consulship. This was on Jan. 1st, 49 B.C.

4. **ut** etc., 'that the question should be put to the Senate in accordance with' etc., *i.e.* 'that the letter should be considered by the Senate.' Only the consuls, praetors, and tribunes had the right of proposing a question to the Senate.

6. **infinite,** 'without limiting the subject of debate.'

8. **sin ... respiciant,** lit. 'but if they kept their eyes on Caesar,' *i.e.* would not break with him.

9. **ut ... fecerint,** 'as they had done': *id quod* might have been used for *ut*, the subj. being due to *oratio obliqua*.

13. **receptum,** 'a retreat' to Caesar's favour, *i.e.* 'a chance of falling back' on it.

Scipio. Full name, Q. Caecilius Metellus Pius Scipio, now Pompey's father-in-law.

II.

2. **aberat.** The MSS. and most edd. read *aderat*, which would mean, not 'was present' in the Senate, as he would have forfeited the *imperium* by entering the city, but 'was at hand' outside the walls. Cf. ch. 3.

4. **ut**, 'as for instance'; repeated ll. 9 and 14. M. Marcellus was a relative of the consul C. Marcellus, and friendly to Pompey.

5. **ingressus** etc., 'adopting the following line of argument.' An explanatory clause following is often introduced by *is*, as here.

8. **quo praesidio**, 'by which protection,' *i.e.* 'under the protection of which.'

10. **censebat**, 'gave his opinion,' *i.e.* 'made a motion.' The subst. regularly used in this sense is *sententia*, l. 4, 17, 19.

11. **timere.** Note the change from 'oblique petition' to 'oblique narration.'

12. **ab eo** seems to be used for *a se* for the sake of clearness.

ne ... videretur. Two distinct ideas are combined here. Pompey *seemed* to be keeping the legions as a menace to Caesar, and C. *feared* he might really do so.

14. **M.** (Caelius) **Rufus**, one of Cicero's correspondents, who joined Caesar in order to get rid of his debts, and afterwards deserted him.

16. **convicio** etc., 'were rebuked and violently assailed by a tirade of the consul's.'

23. **adversus** etc., 'should be held guilty of treason.'

24. **intercedit** agrees only with the first subject, which is often the case when the verb precedes.

26. **ut quisque** etc., '*the more* harshly ... a senator spoke, *the more* he was commended' etc.

III.

6. **evocantur.** A different sense from that in l. 2, see Vocab. *Ordines* has three meanings—1, centuries; 2, the rank of a centurion; 3, the centurions themselves (*B.G.* 6. 7).

8. **ipsum.** '*Even* the place of assembly was crowded,' as well as the city generally.

10. **qui veteres** etc., 'who had long been at feud with Caesar.'

14. **L. Piso**, father of Calpurnia, Caesar's wife.

IV.

3. **Caesaris**, objective gen., 'his old feud *with* Caesar.' So also *dolor repulsae*, 'vexation *at* his defeat' in his recent candidature for the consulship, B.C. 51.

6. **regum** etc., 'the bribes (to be got) for conferring the title of king,' as was done years afterwards by M. Antonius. We cannot connect *regum app.* with *spe*, because *et* is not co-ordinate with *ac*.

7. **Sullam**, the famous dictator, who put Marius and his partisans to death by the Proscription.

8. **redeat**, 'is to come back,' *i.e.* 'will naturally come.' As a Cornelius, he considered himself the proper successor of Cornelius Sulla.

10. **pro necessitudine**, 'on the strength of his connexion by marriage with Pompey,' see note on ch. 1, l. 13.

11. **iudiciorum**, 'about the courts of law,' *i.e.* lest by some fresh change in their constitution the *potentes* (l. 12) should lose their predominance in them.

15. **totum**, 'wholly,' adverbial use.

17. **quorum** etc., 'with most of whom he himself had saddled Caesar during the time of the marriage connexion between them,' *i.e.* before the death of his wife Julia, Caesar's daughter.

18. **infamia** etc., 'the scandal about the two legions.' Cf. *iniuriae retentorum equitum*, *B.G.* 3. 10.

19. **quas** etc., 'which he had diverted from their march to Asia and Syria (the Parthian War) and employed to establish his own power' etc. **Asiae** = *Asiatico.*

V.

5. **extremi** etc., 'of preserving by the veto the mos elementary of their rights,' *i.e.* their inviolability, as *sacrosancti.*

7. **septimo die**, the seventh day of these proceedings which began on January 1st.

9. **tribuni.** Such as Tib. and C. Gracchus, and L. Saturninus.

suarum actionum, 'of their official career.'

12. **quo nisi** etc., 'which was never resorted to before by the most daring senators, except' etc. The effect of this decree was to arm the magistrates with dictatorial power, or to proclaim martial law. The MSS. and most edd. read *latorum* for *senatorum*, 'the proposers of motions.' Observe the subjective gen. *omnium* and obj. gen. *salutis* depending on the same word, *desperatione*.

17. **a. d. VII** etc., *i.e. ante diem septimum Idus Ianuarias*, 'on the seventh of January.' See Grammar on the Roman Calendar.

19. **qua ex die**, *i.e.* from January 1st. The 'assembly days' were the 3rd and 4th.

21. **gravissime** etc., 'the most oppressive and harsh decrees are passed.'

25. **si qua** etc., 'in case things might be brought to a peaceable settlement by any sense of fairness on their part.'

VI.

1. **extra urbem.** The Senate usually met in the Temple of Bellona, outside the walls, when it wished to give audience to a general with the *imperium*.

3. **agit** etc., 'made the same declarations as he had communicated through Scipio.'

5. **legiones ... X.** He had really only two legions ready, viz., those which he had got from Caesar; the rest had been levied long before for service in Spain, but had not yet been mobilised.

6. **cognitum**, supply *esse*, 'he knew and was assured.'

9. **tota** etc. This and the three following clauses give the various motions proposed, of which only the first and third were passed.

10. **Faustus Sulla** was son of the Dictator, and so would have influence with Bocchus, king of Mauretania, whose father had done Sulla good service.

12. **Iuba**, King of Numidia, who owed his throne to Pompey.

13. **passurum**, supply *se* as subject.

19. **neque . deiciuntur**, 'are not included in the ballotting.' The constitutional way of assigning the provinces was by casting lots among those ex-consuls and ex-praetors who had gone out of office at least five years before. Scipio and Domitius had only been four and two years respectively out of office, whereas Philippus (father of the tribune, l. 14) had been so for six years. Cotta was related to Caesar's mother, Aurelia.

22. **ad populum** etc., 'that a proposal should be made to the people for conferring the *imperium* on them' by a so-called *lex curiata*, which was a mere form.

25. **privati**, the proconsuls mentioned in ch. 5, l. 15.

VII.

2. **omnium** etc., 'he relates all the wrongs done to him by his enemies at different times.'

7. **novum** etc., 'a novel precedent.' The *ut*-clause explains what this was.

16. **factum in** etc., 'it had been on the occasion of mischievous laws.'

17. **templis**, referring no doubt to the occupation of the Capitol by Tib. Gracchus and his friends, 133 B.C., of the Aventine by C. Gracchus and Fulvius Flaccus, 121 B.C., and of the Capitol once more by Saturninus, 100 B.C.

21. **quidem.** After this the MSS. add—*nulla lex promulgata, non cum populo agi coeptum, nulla secessio facta*, clearly an interpolation, being quite out of the construction.

hortatur etc., 'he exhorts them to defend against his enemies the reputation and dignity of that general (himself) under whose command they had for nine years served (lit. carried on) the State most successfully, won very many victories, and subjugated the whole of Gaul and Germany.' For *rempublicam gerere*, cf. Liv. 2. 64, *in Volscis respublica egregie gesta.*

imperatoris is attracted into the relative clause, as is often the case when that comes first, cf. *cuius rei causa venerat*, ch. 8, l. 7 (where the antecedent clause has to be partly supplied). For the abl. *annis* cf. note on *horis quinque*, ch. 46.

26. **XIII**, for *tertiae decimae*, the ordinal num. adj.

27. **tumultus**, see Vocabulary.

28. **imperatoris.** Note the obj. gen. after *iniurias*, 'wrongs *done to* their general' etc. In l. 3 *inimicorum* is subjective.

VIII.

1. **Ariminum.** To reach this town (now Rimini) from Ravenna, Caesar had to cross the small river Rubico, which separated *Gallia Cisalpina* from Italy proper. This was practically a declaration of war against the Senate, and later writers represented him as hesitating long before crossing.

7. **cuius rei** etc. There is an ellipse of *de ea re* before *cuius*, cf. note on *imperatoris*, ch. 7, l. 21.

8. **velle** etc., 'Pompey wished to clear himself before Caesar, lest he should construe what he (Pompey) had done on public grounds as an insult to himself.'

14. **reipublicae dimittere**, 'to waive for the sake of the State.'

15. **cum ... speret**, 'when he *fancied* he was doing an injury to them.' Observe *spero* in this sense with *pres.* infin.

IX.

6. **si ... possint**, 'in the hope that by taking a little trouble they might succeed in putting an end to' etc. Cf. end of ch. 5.

12. **cuius** etc., 'though the people had ordered that he should be allowed to stand (for the consulship) at the next elections without being present.' This was a quite exceptional favour granted him in the year 52 B.C. See Vocab. for *rationem habere*.

16. **ut** etc., a substantival clause expressing the demand contained in his letter.

19. **quonam** etc., 'what was the object of all this but his overthrow?' A *rhetorical* question, and therefore expressed as usual with the first and third persons, by acc. and infin., while indirect questions *for information* are in the subjunctive, but cf. note on *cur esset*, ch. 32.

23. **ipsi**, *i.e.* Pompey and himself.

28. **ipse** is of course Pompey, *se* is Caesar.

29. **fore uti ... componantur**, a common periphrasis for *compositum iri.*

X.

1. **Caesare.** Of course this is L. Caesar the younger.

6. **reverteretur**, 'let C. return,' the jussive subj., by historical sequence for *revertatur.*

9. **quoad** etc., 'till a pledge was given.'

XI.

1. **erat** etc., 'it was an unfair arrangement to demand that Caesar should..., while he himself held both provinces and legions belonging to others.' Either *alienas* belongs to *legiones* alone, or *provincias* refers, not to Spain, but to the other provinces over which Pompey was assuming a sort of control. Note the asyndeton (absence of copula) at *ipsum* and at *dilectus*, l. 5, marking the strong contrast.

6. **neque, ante** etc., 'but not to fix *on* what day he would go.' Compare the use of *ante* in dates—*ante diem VII. Id. Jan.*, ch. 5.

9. **tempus** etc., 'but his not granting time for an interview nor promising to come himself caused great despair *about* peace.' Observe the use of the infin. as subject of *afferebat*, and omission of *se* before *accessurum*, as in ch. 6, l. 13.

11. **ab Arimino.** The use of the prep. implies that Caesar's troops were not in the town, but outside the walls. Cf. *Arimino* at the beginning of the chap.

12. **Arretium** (now Arezzo) was an important place to secure, being on the road from Ariminum to Rome.

14. **Pisaurum, Fanum**, now Pesaro and Fano.

XII.

1. **Iguvium**, now Gubbio.

10. **recipit**, 'takes possession of,' often used of accepting the voluntary submission of a place.

XIII.

1. **decuriones.** The town council of a free town or colony was called *ordo decurionum*. *Auximum* is now Osimo.

3. **docent** etc., 'they inform him that they cannot decide this matter, but that' etc., lit. 'that the matter is not one of their own judgment.' Cf. ch. 35, *neque sui iudicii neque suarum esse virium* etc.

7. **proinde** etc., 'therefore he should consider the future.' A rare sense of *posteritas*, found also in Cic. *Fam.* 2. 18. For *proinde* in exhortation cf. end of ch. 19.

10. **ex primo ordine**, see Introd. ii. § 2.

15. **primi pili etc.** See Introd. ii. § 2.

17. **Attianos** etc., 'the soldiers of Attius.' Cf. *Domitiani*, ch. 16; *Pompeiani*, ch. 28, *Afraniani*, ch. 69 etc.

XIV.

5. **sanctiore.** 'The more sacred treasury' was reserved for special emergencies such as a Gallic war.

6. **Caesar** etc., 'for it was falsely reported that Caesar was just on the point of arriving, and that his cavalry were close at hand.' The *personal* pass. construction, for which we use the impersonal.

13. **Capuam**, the chief city of Campania, some way to the S.E. of Rome.

15. **lege Iulia**, a law passed by Caesar in his consulship, B.C. 59, granting lands in Campania to 20,000 poor citizens, in spite of the opposition of the other consul Bibulus and the nobles. Many of these settlers were veterans from Pompey's armies.

16. **in ludo**, see Vocab. It was usual at Rome for the candidates for high offices to give shows of gladiators, wild beasts etc., in order to win popularity. The swordsmen were trained for the purpose by a fencing master (*lanista*) and kept in a *ludus gladiatorius*.

20. **reprehendebatur**, no doubt because the memory of the ravages of Spartacus in the Servile War, 20 years before, was still hateful.

circum familias etc., 'he distributed among the large establishments in the district of Campania to be guarded.'

XV.

6. **Labienus**, a *legatus* of Caesar's who had highly distinguished himself in the Gallic war, and now forsook him for Pompey. *Cingulum* was a little to the W. of *Auximum*.

10. **Asculum**, the modern Ascoli. The epithet is added because there was a town of the same name in Apulia.

11. **Lentulus Spinther** had been consul in 57 B.C., and helped to bring about Cicero's recall from exile.

14. **incidit** etc., 'he fell in with Vib. Rufus, who had been sent by Pompey into Picenum to secure the loyalty of the people.'

20. **Camerino**, a town of Picenum, N.W. of Asculum.

23. **cum his** etc., 'with these he makes his way by forced marches to Domitius A. *at* Corfinium.' A most important town of the Paeligni, capital of the Italian Confederation in the Social War. Domitius had been chosen by the Senate to supersede Caesar in Gaul, ch. 6.

26. **Alba**, sc. *Forentina*, on the road between Corfinium and Rome.

Marsis. These and the *Paeligni* were hardy warlike tribes, in the hilly country east of Rome.

XVI.

1. **oppido.** The MSS. read *Firmo*, but Asculum, where Lentulus was, is clearly meant.

6. **fluminis**, the *Aternus*, now called Pescara.

XVII.

4. **Caesarem** etc., '(to say) that Caesar's way could easily be barred by two armies and the difficulties of the country, and his corn-supply cut off.' The construction changes from oblique petition to oblique narration.

12. **quaterna** etc., 'four *iugera* apiece and for the centurions and reserve men in proportion,' *i.e.* twice as much, since the pay of a centurion or *evocatus* was double that of a private.

XVIII.

1. **quod oppidum**, *i.e.* Sulmo, implied in *Sulmonenses*, 'the people of Sulmo.'

6. **M. Antonium.** He had been quaestor in Gaul under Caesar for two years, so was not without military experience. The fact of Caesar sending a smaller force than the garrison of the town showed his confidence in the goodwill of the latter.

7. **simulatque,** = *simulac*, for which *simul* alone is also used, as in ch. 30.

12. **mitteretur.** Historical sequence is quite usual after a historic pres., as here, but we also find primary sequence, as in ch. 20, *ut .. conentur.*

18. **eo triduo,** 'during the next three days.'

19. **rege Norico,** probably Voccio, King of Noreia, *B.G.* 1. 53.

21. **Curionem,** formerly a zealous aristocrat, now a strong supporter of Caesar. See Introd. i. § 7.

XIX.

1. **dissimulans,** 'concealing his real feelings' (or 'the fact'). *Simulo* is to pretend what is *not* the case.

3. **ne** etc., 'not to be disheartened, but to prepare all that was necessary for the defence of the town.' *Ne* is not repeated with *que*, but *ut* is supplied from it.

11. **concilia.** The asyndeton here points a contrast, as the three co-ordinate clauses which precede are connected by *atque* and *que*. We should insert 'but' or 'while.' Distinguish *concilium*, 'an assembly,' from *consilium*, 'a council of war,' composed of officers, who might speak their opinions, as in ch. 67.

14. **sese** etc., 'that he would not expose his cause to the hazard of a general engagement, and that it was not by his advice or in accordance with his wishes that' etc.

17. **id ... fiebat,** 'this was being made impossible by' etc.

XX.

6. **ducem** etc., 'their general D., out of hope and confidence in whom they had stayed there, was forming a plan of escape, leaving them all in the lurch.' *Cuius* is obj. gen.

9. **debere se,** '*so* they ought.' The asyndeton forcibly introduces their conclusion.

11. **videretur**, the subj. of *virtual oratio obliqua*, when the verb of saying or thinking etc. is itself in the subj., instead of what is said or thought.

12. **ut** ... **conentur**, 'that they were on the point of coming to blows and settling it by force of arms.' See note on ch. 18, l. 11.

18. **sese** etc. The *or. obl.* is introduced by *legatos mittunt*.

XXI.

4. **ne qua** etc., 'lest any change of feeling might be brought about either by bribes or encouragement or false tidings, because often in war great disasters occur through trifling occasions,' lit. 'impulses.' *Intercederent* is *or. obl.* of the *thought*.

12. **non certis** etc., 'not in parties with regular intervals between, as had been his custom on the preceding days, but in a continuous line of guards and posts, so as to be in touch with one another, and fill up the whole line of investment.' *Stationes* were whole detachments, larger than *vigiliae*.

18. **neque** etc., 'but not a man of them was so slack and spiritless as to go to sleep that night.' *Qui* introducing a consecutive clause = *ut*.

20. **tanta** etc., 'so keen was the expectation of a decisive result that the attention and emotions of all were strained in different directions as to what was happening ... and what would be the issue to each.' We should expect *excepturi essent*.

XXII.

3. **velle**. Supply *se* as in ch. 11, *polliceri*. The *or. obl.* is introduced by *colloquitur*.

10. **quae erant** etc., 'which were in fact very great.' This indic. and those in the *quod*-clauses which follow show that these remarks are Caesar's own, as the words of Lentulus would be in the subj. Cf. note on *qui amiserant*, ch. 87.

11. **pontificum**. Caesar himself had been elected *pontifex maximus* when quite a young man.

12. **ex praetura**, 'after his praetorship.' Caesar had been allotted the province of Spain B.C. 59, after his consulship, but resigned it in favour of Lentulus, in order to take Gaul.

16. **in ea re**, 'while engaged in his defence.'

17. **suam**, 'their,' refers to the object, as there is no danger of ambiguity.

ut ... vindicaret, 'to assert his own liberty and that of the Roman people, ground down by a small faction.'

20. **quod** etc., 'his success in getting his own life spared would be an encouragement to the rest to hope for themselves.' Note *sua* applying to Lentulus, *suam* to the rest, as the context is clear.

23. **durius consulere**, 'to form harsh designs against their life' means 'to meditate suicide.'

XXIII.

14. **HS. lx**, *i.e. sexagies centena milia sestertium*, 'six million sesterces or about £48,000. The symbol HS. stands for IIS. (*duo et semis*) or $2\frac{1}{2}$ *asses*. See Grammar on Roman money.

16. **quattuorviris.** The MSS. have *duumviris* (see note on 30, l. 3), but Kraner changes the reading on the authority of inscriptions.

17. **ne ... videatur**, 'that he might not seem to have shown more self-restraint in respect of men's lives than of money,' *i.e.* to have been covetous, though not cruel.

20. **sacramentum** etc., 'to take the (military) oath in his presence,' or swear obedience to him as their new general.

21. **iustum iter**, 'a regular day's march,' about 15 miles.

23. **Larinatium**, 'the people of *Larinum*,' a large town of Samnium near the *Tifernus*. The *Frentani* were also in Samnium N.W. of *Larinum*. The chief town of the *Marrucini* was *Teate*.

XXIV.

3. **Brundisium**, the modern Brindisi, still the most important harbour on the E. coast of Italy.

10. **signa ... transferunt**, 'come over in a body to Curius,' lit. 'carry over their standards.' Cf. *signa inferre*, 'to attack'; *signa referre*, 'to retreat'; *signa tollere*, 'to break up camp,' etc.

14. **Cremona**, abl., 'of Cremona' (still so called, a large town of *Gallia Cisalpina*, on the R. *Padus*). Cf. 3. 71, *C. Fleginatem Placentia*, *A. Granium Puteolis*, *M. Sacratirirum Capua*.

14. **praefectus fabrum.** See Introd. ii. § 7.

19. **neque vero** etc., 'but that the same good was not done when terms were proposed through others at a great distance, as when all the terms were discussed face to face.'

XXV.

2. **veteranis III.**, 'three of them veteran legions.'

4. **compleverat**, 'had filled up' by adding the cohorts taken from Lentulus, Attius, etc.

6. **Dyrrhachium**, a town on the E. shore of the Adriatic, anciently called Epidamnus. According to Plutarch 30 cohorts went with the consuls.

10. **remansisset.** Note the difference between this word and *restitisset*, l. 13. Pompey had either stayed there permanently, in order to maintain full control of the Adriatic, or had merely stopped there temporarily for want of ships. The indirect disjunctive question is regularly introduced by *-ne* ... *an*.

14. **veritus.** The subject is of course Caesar; *ille* is Pompey.

15. **exitus** etc., 'he began blocking up the outlets and workings of the harbour of Brundisium, an operation which was conducted on the following plan.'

17. **moles** etc., 'he began throwing in large stones and rubbish from the shore on either side.' *Moles atque aggerem* is usually taken as a hendiadys, 'an embanked mole,' and *molis* (sing.) in l. 21 is no doubt the 'mole.'

19. **cum agger** etc., 'as the rubbish could not be kept together where the water was deeper, he proceeded to station double rafts, measuring 30 feet each way, in a line with the mole.' *Altiore aqua* is abl. abs.; cf. *rapidissimo flumine*, ch. 50. *Quoqueversus* = *utroqueversus*.

23. **his**, dat. after *iungebat*.

26. **a fronte** etc., '*in* front and *on* both sides.'

XXVI.

1. **onerarias.** This is not merely an epithet of *navis*, or it would be coupled to *magnas* by *que*, but *navis oneraria* is a fixed expression for 'a merchant ship,' opposed to *navis longa*, 'a man of war'; cf. *naves longas veteres*, ch. 30, l. 16.

3. **ibi** = *in his*, 'on board of these.'

8. **atque** etc., 'and yet while C. was carrying on these operations, he did not think he ought to neglect terms of peace.' Observe the limiting force of *ut* after *ita*, 'that nevertheless.'

12. **ea ... temptata**, 'his repeated efforts in this direction.'

16. **Libonis**, afterwards father-in-law of Sextus Pompeius.

19. **magnopere** etc., 'he points out that he is very confident that, if an interview is granted him, hostilities will be abandoned on fair terms.'

21. **cuius rei**, dep. on *laudis* etc., 'the credit and reputation of this achievement.'

23. **illo ... agente**, 'by his advice and agency.'

XXVII.

9. **sub ... profectione**, 'at the very moment of his departure.'

10. **vicos plateasque**, 'the streets and broadways.' The *viae* mentioned below were the high roads running through the town, which, being broader than the rest, could not so easily be barricaded or built across.

12. **haec ... inaequat**, 'these he levels over with light hurdles and earth,' thus concealing the trench altogether, so that troops attempting to march over would fall into it and be transfixed by the stakes.

17. **expeditos**, 'lightly equipped,' *i.e.* not encumbered by the *sarcinae* or packs, usually weighing about 45 lbs. (English). In l. 20 *expedito* is 'convenient,' 'free from obstacles.'

XXVIII.

3. **Caesaris rebus**, 'Caesar's cause.'

8. **sub noctem**, 'at nightfall.' Cf. Horace's *sub lacrimosa Troiae funera*, 'just before.'

12. **vallum caecum**, 'the concealed row of stakes,' planted in the trenches. *Caecus*, 'blind,' sometimes means 'unseen,' just as *surdus*, 'deaf,' sometimes is 'unheard.'

16. **reprehensas excipiunt**, 'and after grappling capture them.'

XXIX.

1. **etsi** etc., 'although as regards the prospect of bringing the war to a close he approved most of the plan of collecting ships and crossing the sea in pursuit of Pompey.'

8. **relinquebatur ut** etc., 'the only course left was to wait for ships' etc. The substantival *ut*-clause is subject to *relinquebatur*.

9. **a freto**, see Vocabulary.

14. **Galliam .. temptari**, 'that attempts should be made to secure the adhesion of Gaul' etc.

XXX.

3. **duumviris**, the two chief magistrates of free towns, who were sometimes called *consules* or *praetores*.

5. **deducendas curent**, 'should have them brought.'

10. **sorte ... debebat**, 'had a right to hold Africa, which had been allotted to him.' Caesar's motive for securing these three provinces no doubt was that they supplied Rome with corn.

11. **Caralitani**, 'the people of Caralis,' chief town of Sardinia, on the S. coast.

simul here = *simulatque*, 'as soon as they heard.'

12. **profecto**, sc. *eo* or *Valerio*.

18. **Lucanis Bruttiisque**, the two divisions of Italy which lay nearest to Sicily. The first was called Lucania; for the other the name of its people was regularly used.

21. **quibus ... cognito**, 'hearing of Curio's approach when these preparations were nearly completed.' The first abl. abs. is subordinate to the second.

23. **omnibus** etc., 'utterly unprepared in all respects.' The MSS. and most edd. read *imparatissimis*, an abl. abs.

XXXI.

1. **nacti ... perveniunt**, 'Valerius and Curio finding Sardinia and Sicily respectively unoccupied by military governors make their way there with armies.' *Imperia* is used here for governors with the *imperium*.

5. **ad Auximum**, 'in the neighbourhood of A.'

10. **nactus ... obtinuerat**, 'having secured opportunities for making these efforts because a few years previously he had held that province as propraetor.'

14. **sed ... cogit**, 'but forced him to weigh anchor and leave the place.' This was the more inexcusable, as Tubero was on his own side.

XXXII.

2. **intermitteretur**, 'might be left free'; see Vocab.

8. **latum**, 'a motion had been carried.' *Ferre* is usually 'to propose a motion,' *perferre* 'to carry' it.

10. **dicendi mora**, 'by talking against time.'

11. **ut sui** etc., cf. note on 9, l. 9.

12. **cur ... esset?** This and the following are *rhetorical* questions, and so might have been expressed by acc. and infin.; cf. note on 9, l. 19. In 72, l. 5, there is a special reason for the subj.

15. **ultro postulavisset**, 'he had actually made the demand,' instead of waiting for Pompey to make it. *Ultro* often has the sense of 'turning the tables,' or doing the reverse of what is expected.

18. **in se**, 'in their own case.'

20. **legionibus**, those mentioned in ch. 4.

24. **rempublicam** etc., 'to undertake the task of government.'

25. **oneri.** This dat., usually called dat. of *purpose* or *consequence*, is more simply described by Roby as dat. of *predication*, especially with *esse*.

29. **ad quos** etc., 'that importance was attributed to those to whom envoys were sent,' *i.e.* that the mere fact of sending envoys to any one was a confession of his importance.

31. **tenuis ... animi**, 'the sentiments of a weak and narrow mind.'

XXXIII.

6. **eodem** etc., 'that he would treat alike (lit. 'hold in the same place') those who remained at Rome and those who were in Caesar's camp.' He would treat both as outlaws.

9. **L. Metellus**, the well-known tribune who vainly attempted to hinder Caesar from helping himself to money from the treasury. Caesar is said to have taken some three and a half millions (of our money).

14. **ulteriorem Galliam**, another name for *G. Transalpina*, or Gaul beyond the Alps, corresponding roughly to modern France, since its conquest by Caesar. *Gallia Citerior* was also called *Cisalpina*. Caesar left Rome in charge of the praetor M. Aemilius Lepidus, with the title of *praefectus urbi*.

XXXIV.

3. **Corfinio**, taken with *dimiserat*.

5. **navibus**, abl. of accompaniment, used without *cum* when troops, ships, etc., are spoken of. Cf. 31, l. 12; 36, l. 1; and *copiis*, 41, l. 7. *Massilia*, the modern Marseilles, was originally a Greek colony from Phocaea, in Asia Minor, founded in the sixth century B.C.

Igilii. *Igilium* was a small island off the W. coast of Italy, nearly opposite *Cosa* in Etruria. *Cosanum* is 'the territory of Cosa.'

6. **colonis**, here not 'colonists,' but 'tenant-farmers.'

9. **officia**, contrasted with *beneficia*. The latter is a kindness regarded as spontaneous, *officium* often conveys the idea of a return for previous services, or a mere discharge of obligations.

13. **in ... fide**, 'under their protection.

XXXV.

1. **quindecim primos**, 'the fifteen presidents' of the Senate of Massilia (with 600 members).

4. **auctoritatem**, 'the lead' of all Italy. At *debere* the construction changes from oblique petition to obl. narration.

6. **ad ... mentes**, 'to bring them to a healthy frame of mind.'

8. **ex auctoritate**, 'on the resolution of the council.'

10. **sui iudicii**, see note on 13, l. 3.

14. **patronos.** Not only individual foreigners, but whole communities were often under the special protection of some distinguished Roman, who looked after their interests at Rome.

alter ... alter probably refer to Caesar and Pompey in reverse order, as C. had never carried on war near Marseilles, and so could not have conquered the Sallyes, a Ligurian tribe. Pompey had doubtless rewarded the Massilians for their loyalty during the war with Sertorius, who had received help from many of the Gauls.

16. **attribuerit**, 'had assigned as tributaries.'

XXXVI.

3. **receptus**, not exactly 'received,' but 'admitted.'

summa etc., 'he is invested with full powers for carrying on the war.'

7. **parum ... utuntur**, 'they utilise those which were defective in their bolts or timber and sails for fitting out and repairing the rest.'

11. **quibus**. This use of the relative, which is simply co-ordinating, or equivalent to a conjunction with the demonstr. pron., must be distinguished from the true relative use in adjectival clauses. It is best translated by a demonstr. pron., with or without a conjunction. Here—'indignant at *these* wrongs.'

14. **naves longas**, cf. note on 26, l. 1.

Arelāte, (now Arles) a town on the Rhone, here abl. of place, same form as nom.

16. **a qua die**, 'from the day on which.' For the gender, cf. *ante certam diem*, ch. 2, l. 22.

XXXVII.

1. **C. Fabium**. He had been a *legatus* of Caesar in Gaul, but is only slightly mentioned in *B.G.* 5.

3. **Narbone**, chief town in the province of *Gallia Narbonensis*.

6. **L. Afranio**. He had served under Pompey in the wars with Sertorius and Mithridates, and was consul 60 B.C.

10. **magnis itineribus**, 'by forced marches.' A *magnum iter* was 24 miles, cf. note on 23, l. 21.

XXXVIII.

3. **(M.) Petreius**, celebrated as the general who really defeated Catiline, while the consul C. Antonius had the nominal command.

Varro (M. Terentius), a famous grammarian or literary critic, whose chief work, *De Lingua Latina*, is still extant.

5. **alter ... tertius**. These words, like *alter ... alter* in 35, must refer to Varro and Petreius in reverse order, as it is plain from what follows that Petreius, not Varro, held Lusitania.

6. **saltu Castulonensi**, 'the range of Castulo,' now the Sierra Morena, stretching from E. to W. between the *Anas* (Guadiana) and the *Baetis* (Guadalquivir).

12. **equites ... imperantur**, 'a requisition for auxiliary horse and foot is laid by Petreius on the whole of Lusitania, and by Afranius on Celtiberia' etc. Lusitania corresponds with Portugal, Celtiberia with Arragon; the Cantabri are the modern Asturians.

17. **ad Ilerdam**, cf. note on 31, l. 5.

XXXIX.

3. **scutatae ... cetratae.** See Introd. ii. § 5.

9. **nominatim ... evocato**, 'specially summoning all the most famous warriors out of all the states.'

11. **huc** = *ad hos*, 'added to these.'

optimi generis, 'some of an excellent race of men from the Aquitani' etc. For the gen. without a noun to depend on, cf. *huc ... Thessalos ac reliquarum gentium ... adiecerat*, bk. 3, ch. 4. The expression is peculiar.

12. **audierat** etc. A very improbable report, as such a march along the N. coast of Africa would be far more difficult and dangerous than a voyage to Spain. The whole passage would apply better to Afranius than to Caesar, and it is thought likely that some words have been lost.

15. **mutuas ... sumpsit**, 'he borrowed sums of money.' But Caesar was now in no lack of money, after opening the Roman treasury.

XL.

2. **Sicori**, now the Sègre.

4. **his pontibus**, 'by these bridges,' ablative of direction of motion.

10. **egressis ... praesidio**, 'in order to cover the foraging parties which had gone out.' The common reading is *egressae*, going with *legiones*.

12. **subito ... interruptus**, 'suddenly the bridge was broken down by the violence of the wind and the swollen state of the river.'

22. **diversam ... constituit**, 'formed in line with two fronts looking opposite ways,' like Joab and Abishai in 2 Sam. x. 9-10.

28. **suspicatus** etc., 'surmising that, as actually happened, the leaders of the opposite side would avail themselves of the opportunity and favour of fortune to surprise our men.' This periphrasis for *usuros esse* is not so common as that for the fut. infin. pass., cf. 9, l. 29.

XLI.

1. **eo biduo,** 'two days after.'

7. **omnibus copiis,** cf. note on 34, l. 5.

8. **triplici ... acie,** 'in three lines,' the usual fighting formation; see Introd ii. § 4.

ad Ilerdam. The prep. is inserted because he advanced to the neighbourhood of the town which was itself in possession of the enemy.

13. **per Afranium** etc., 'that it was due to A. that a battle did not take place.'

17. **vallo ... iussit,** 'he would not allow it to be fortified by a rampart, which must have projected and been seen from a distance, but ordered a trench 15 ft. wide to be dug in front opposite the enemy.' Such a work could be carried out secretly and the men not be exposed to fire.

22. **prius ... quam** etc., 'before it could be perceived.' The subj. expresses a *purpose* of concealment; the indic. would have only stated the *fact* that it was observed afterwards.

XLII.

4. **singulaque** etc., 'and assigned each side of the camp to one legion to fortify.' One side was entrenched already, so three legions only would be required for this work, hence three were left to protect them as stated below, l. 11, since Caesar had altogether six legions in Spain (ch. 39).

10. **neque** = *non tamen,* 'but ... not.'

12. **munitione fossae**, 'the trench as a defence,' gen. of definition, cf. *praemium missionis*, ch. 86.

XLIII.

3. **planitia ... CCC,** 'a plan about 300 paces across.'

4. **in hoc...spatio.** 'at about the centre of this.' A common idiom for *huius*. Caesar's plan was to establish a fortified

post in the rear of Afranius's camp, so as to cut off his communications with the town.

10. **antesignanos**, see Introd. ii. § 4.

16. **aliis ... subsidiis**, 'further reserves being sent *to their support*,' *i.e.* to that of the enemy. For this sense of *sub* in composition, cf. *subvenio*, *succurro*, and *succedo*.

XLIV.

1. **ut ..procurrerent**, 'first to make a great rush forward.' These subjunctive clauses with *ut* are equivalent to infinitives.

7. **cum Lusitanis etc.**, 'being accustomed to a certain uncivilised style of fighting in their wars with the L.,' etc. The MSS. omit *barbaro*, hence in some edd. *quodam* is changed into *eodem*, but *barbaro* would certainly be omitted by a copyist after *barbaris*.

8. **quod ... moveatur**, 'because it is usual for the soldier to be greatly influenced by the practice of the regions in which he has been long established.' Cf. *B.G.*, 2. 1, *exercitum hiemare atque inveterascere in Gallia.*

11. **generis** of course depends on *pugnae*, dat. after *insuetos*.

12. **ab...latere**, 'on their exposed side,' *i.e.* that on which they were not protected by their comrades.

14. **ab signis etc.**, usually 'to desert,' here merely 'to quit the main body.' *Neque ... neque* here simply mean 'and not ... nor.'

18. **atque ... recepit**, '*but* fell back on the nearest hill'; cf. note on 74, l. 8.

XLV.

8. **dum ... volunt**, 'wishing to make up for' (lit. 'mend') 'the loss sustained.'

9. **longius**, 'too far.' A frequent use of the comparative.

13. **praeruptus etc.**, 'the ground was precipitous, steep on both sides, and its width was such that three cohorts in battle array filled the whole space, so that reserves could not be sent to their aid on the flanks, nor could cavalry be any help to them if hard pressed.'

18. **leni ... vergebat**, 'sloped gently down.'

24. **virtute et patientia**, 'with courage and endurance.' The abl. of manner is usually accompanied by an epithet;

otherwise *cum* is prefixed by the best prose writers; cf. note on 46, l. 11. Here possibly the expression may be explained as a kind of hendiadys = *forti patientia.*

29. **ut ... reciperet**, 'to withdraw the exhausted men by sending fresh cohorts to the same spot.'

XLVI.

2. **horis quinque.** This abl. of duration occurs again in 47, l. 9, so also *novem annis* 7, l. 22.

3. **consumptis** etc., 'having exhausted all their javelins they drew their swords and charged up the hill against the cohorts.' Note the two abl. abs., the latter of which is best translated as co-ordinate with the principal verb. For *adversus montem* a frequent construction is *adverso monte.*

8. **compulsis**, agreeing with *nonnulla parte* by the *constructio ad sensum.* Some take *non. parte* adverbially = 'partly,' making *compulsis* agree with *cohortibus.*

11. **summa.** The MSS. and most edd. read *summum* agreeing with *iugum*, so that *virtute* would stand alone, as in ch. 45.

14. **nostri** etc., 'about seventy of our men.'

15. **primo hastato**, 'the first century of *hastati* of the first cohort'; see Introd. ii. § 2.

18. **amplius DC.** The numeral is *sexcenti*, since *amplius* does not usually take abl., even without *quam.*

XLVII.

1. **sed haec** etc., 'but the opinion expressed about that day is that both sides thought they had got the best of it.' The *ut*-clause is epexegetical or explanatory of *haec opinio.*

5. **stetissent.** The subj. is used in the causal clauses because they are in *or. obl.*, expressing the soldiers' view.

6. **ab initio.** The MSS. omit *ab*, but the point is that they had not only taken the hill 'at first,' but held it 'from the first.'

quae ... fuerat. We might expect *fuisset*, because of the *or. obl.*, but the clause is merely adjectival and defines *locum* etc., so that the subj. is not required. *Quae* agrees with *causa* by the common attraction of the relative and other pronouns to the gender of the predicate or complement. Cf. *pecora quod* etc., 48, l. 23.

XLVIII.

1. **biduo, quo** etc., 'two days after this occurrence.'

5. **proluit**, subject, *tempestas*.

11, **spatio** etc., 'within a space of thirty miles,' *i.e.* between the two rivers. The *Cinga* is now the Cinca.

12. **angustiis**, the abl. without *in* is common after *contineri*.

18 **quo neque** etc., 'when the corn was not yet cut and piled in heaps, nor yet far from maturity,' *i.e.* had grown too tall and strong to be used as fodder. The MSS. have *in hibernis*, which is altered in most edd. to *in herbis*.

22. **reliqui** etc., '*and* whatever had been left' (asyndeton). *Reliqui* is the usual gen. after partitive words.

23. **quod secundum** etc., 'which might have been a second resource against famine,' when there was no corn ; cf. note on 47, l. 6. The imperf. of *possum*, *debeo*, etc., and periphrases with the gerund are regularly in the indic. where we should expect subj.

29. **utribus**, to be used as buoys or swimming belts ; cf. Liv. 21. 27. This substantival *ut*-clause is subject to *est*.

XLIX.

6. **facultates**, 'opportunities for procuring.'

L.

6. **cum ... tum**, 'not only ... but also.'

9. **rapidissimo flumine**, abl. abs., 'owing to the great rapidity of the stream,' cf. *altiore aqua*, ch. 25.

LI.

2. **habeant**. The subj. implies that this is part of the message. Some edd. read *habebant*, which makes it simply a historical fact, cf. *quae fuerat*, 47, l. 6.

4. **ut fert** etc., 'according to the prevailing custom in Gaul,' lit., 'as Gallic custom leads.' The *Ruteni* were a Celtic tribe, occupying the district now called Rouergne.

7. **nullus ordo**, sc. *erat*.

9. **usi ... licentia**, 'with the same lack of discipline as in former times and on former journeys' (or 'marches'). Note the *general* sense of *utor*.

10. **erant ... erant ... erant.** This repetition (epanaphora) conveys the idea of enumerating all the various elements of this convoy. Cf. *multum ... multum* in 49, l. 2.

13. **flumina,** 'the floods' (like *aquae* in ch. 48) since *ad flumen* above shows that the Sègre alone was the obstacle.

18. **dum ... potuit,** '*as long as* the conflict could be kept up with a foe like themselves,' *i.e.* with cavalry alone. In this sense *dum* takes various tenses of indic., but in the common sense meaning merely 'while,' and denoting a longer period, during part of which something else has happened, it is joined with pres. indic., even when past time is referred to.

21. **hoc pugnae** etc., 'the time gained by this fight helped our men greatly to secure their safety,' lit. 'brought our men a great impulse towards safety.'

26. **numerus** is used not only of number but also quantity, as in the expression, *magnus numerus frumenti.*

LII.

1. **his ... omnibus,** 'owing to all these things,' abl. of cause.

2. **non solum** etc. 'not only through present scarcity,' but also 'through fear as to the future.' The MSS. read *praesentis,* which would agree with *temporis,* but the sense would be the same.

4. **ad denarios** etc., 'the price of corn had risen to fifty *denarii* a *modius.*' This measure was about a third of our bushel, its usual price was rather less than a *denarius* (about 8d.).

10. **illi ... rebus,** 'while the others had abundance of everything.'

14. **inopiam ... tutabatur** = *suos ab inopia tutabatur;* cf. *iniurias defendere,* 7, l. 29.

LIII.

2. **pleniora** etc., 'with even greater fulness and wealth of detail' (than the facts warranted).

3. **rumor fingebat.** Some edd. read *rumore affingebant,* 'they invented besides in talk.'

6. **domum concursus** etc., thronging of visitors to A.'s house. *Domum ad Afranium* is the regular expression, though A. himself was away.

10. **novissimi**, 'the last,' always used in this sense; the comp. and sup. of *novus*, 'new,' being usually supplied by *recens ; magis novus* is also used.

LIV.

5. **cuius generis** = *eius generis quod*, 'of the type with which his experience of Britain in former years had made him acquainted.'

6. **carinae**, etc., 'the keels and framework were made of light wood.' These were 'coracles.'

10. **milites** etc., 'takes his soldiers across the river.' Note the double acc. construction like *traiecit* in 55, l. 2.

14. **ex utraque parte**, 'from both sides at once.'

LV.

8. **eos propellant**. The pron. is necessary, because the new verb requires a different case from the preceding.

LVI.

4. **huc** = *his*, 'to these.'

10. **adduxerat**. Note how the plupf. here and the imperf. *praeerat*, l. 12, are used after the historical pres. as if it were a true perfect.

13. **insulam**, supposed to be the modern Ratoneau.

LVII.

4. **id muneris**, 'that service,' gen. of thing measured.

9. **pugnatum est** etc., 'the conflict was maintained on both sides with the greatest bravery and vigour.'

LVIII.

3. **impetusque** etc., 'and did not wait to receive their attacks,' *i.e.* the charge with the beak (*rostrum*).

6. **remos ... detergere**, 'to sweep off their oars as they ran past.'

10. **cum .. tum etiam**, 'not only ... but also.' When the time of the two verbs is the same, as here, *cum* is followed by indic., but when the *cum*-clause denotes time prior to that of the *tum*-clause, it takes the subj.

12. **neque dum** = *et nondum*, 'and not yet.'

15. **non eundem** etc., 'were not equally serviceable for speed.'

16. **dum** = *dummodo*, 'provided that.'

19. **diversi**, cf. note on 40, l. 22.

LIX.

1. **ad Ilerdam.** Caesar was not *in* the town, but near it, hence the prep.; cf. 41, l. 8.

5. **non longo** etc. The abl. of measure of space is used where we might expect the acc. of space covered. *Alias* is used only of time by Caesar.

9. **ex itinere**, 'in the middle of their march.'

LX.

1. **Oscenses**, 'the people of *Osca*,' now Huesca. *Calagurris* is now Caladhorra.

2. **contributi**, 'confederate,' is usually followed by dat. or acc. with *in*.

4. **Tarraconenses.** Tarraco is now Tarragona. The *Jacetani* and *Ausetani* were tribes in the region of Catalonia, in the N.E. of *Hispania Citerior*, while the *Illurgavonenses* were in the E. of that province.

10. **signa .. transfert**, 'goes over to him bodily while on guard.' Cf. note on 21, l. 13.

11. **magna** etc., sc. *facta est* or *erat*.

14. **de auxiliis** etc., 'about the succours to be brought by the legions," cf. 39. *Auxilia* usually means 'auxiliary infantry,' as distinct from legionaries; so in 61, l. 18.

LXI.

6. **partem aliquam**, 'a considerable part.'

12. **huic consilio** etc., 'this plan was recommended also by the consideration that, of the two opposite parties, those States which had sided with S. in the former war, and been conquered, feared the name and authority of P. even in his absence, while those' etc. Observe *ille*, 'the following.'

19. **suis locis**, 'in a favourable position.'

20. **conquirere ... adduci.** Note the change from act. to pass. infin., which no doubt is intentional. Those who sought

out the vessels would not necessarily *themselves* bring them to Octogesa. (Cf. *conquirant* and *deducendas curent*, 30, l. 4.) This town apparently lay on the left bank of the Sègre, near its junction with the Ebro.

23. **XXX.** The MSS. read XX, which is considered too small a distance.

LXII.

2. **continuato** etc., 'carrying on the work continuously for a day and a night.'

3. **huc**, 'to this point,' explained by following *ut*-clause.

7. **exstarent.** The MSS. read *exstare*, with which infin. *possent* alone would be repeated.

10. **vadum**, evidently not a natural ford, but the result of Caesar's engineering, as yet only considered fit for cavalry.

LXIII.

4. **copiis**, cf. note on *navibus*, 34, l. 5.

6. **relinquebatur** etc., 'nothing remained for C. but to annoy, etc.'

8. **magnum ... habebat**, 'involved a long détour to reach it.' The *ut*-clause which follows is of course consecutive—'so that.'

11. **de tertia vigilia**, 'in the third watch,' cf. *de media nocte*. The night was divided into four watches.

12. **sese ad** etc., 'appeared *on* their rear.'

14. **morari....** The object has to be supplied.

LXIV.

4. **nonnumquam** etc., 'that they sometimes halted the rear-guard, and so became divided, while at other times a general advance was made.'

8. **dolere**, 'were *expressing* their vexation.' This and the verbs *circulari*, *adire* and *obsecrare* are historical infins., so the subject *milites* is nom.

11. **ut per eos** etc., 'to tell Caesar not to spare them toil or danger.' An uncommon use of *certiorem facere* (usually 'to inform'), cf. *B.G.* 3. 5, *certiores facit suos paulisper proelium intermitterent*.

15. **tantae** etc., 'to the river in its swollen condition.'

21. **magnoque** etc., 'stationing a large number of beasts of burden in the river above and below' (the line of march) in order to break the current.

26. **milium sex.** Thus the new ford was three miles higher up the river than the camp.

29. **nonam,** *i.e.*, about 3 P.M., as the Roman day began at sunrise.

LXV.

8. **a milibus** etc., 'at a distance of five miles difficult and narrow roads immediately followed.' This form of expression (*ab* with measure of distance) is used when the place from which the distance is reckoned is not mentioned.

LXVI.

5. **vasa...conclamari,** 'that the shout be raised for packing the baggage.' The trumpet was sounded three times when a Roman army was to march. At the first blast the tents were struck and the baggage packed; at the second everything was got ready, and at the third the march began.

12. **Saxa,** a Celtiberian whom Caesar made a Roman citizen. He afterwards became a tribune of the *plebs* and then governor of Syria.

15. **excipere,** 'there followed' used absolutely.

16. **qui prior** etc., 'whoever first secured this defile, would have no difficulty in barring the enemy's way.'

LXVII.

5. **pridie noctu,** 'the night before,' cf. *cras mane*.

6. **argumenti** etc., 'took it as a proof.'

10. **timeri** etc., 'is wont to obey the dictates of fear rather than of conscience.'

11. **at luce** etc., 'but by daylight shame has much power through (being under) the eyes of all, and the presence of the tribunes and centurions too inspires fear.' For *luce* ... *posse* ... *metum* the MSS. read *lucem* ... *per se* ... *multum* which does not give a very satisfactory sense.

15. **etsi ... accepto.** Observe the concessive conjunction with abl. abs.

17. **vincit,** 'prevails,' 'is carried.'

LXVIII.

8. **ut arma** etc., 'so that the arms had to be passed from hand to hand.'

9. **alii ab aliis**, 'by one another.'

11. **eum.** This pron. probably is attracted to the gender of *laborem* by the idiom noticed on 47, l. 6, and is explained by the *si*-clause following—'they thought that if they could cut off... *that* would be the end of all their toils.'

LXIX.

4. **necessarii ... inopia**, 'by starvation.' The *or. obl.* is introduced by *vocibus.*

9. **quod ... videbant**, 'the fact that they saw' etc., a substantival clause which is subject to *adiuvabat.*

13. **superare** etc., 'were getting beyond the direction of their camp,' *i.e.* past the point where they were in a line with (*e regione*) the camp. As A.'s camp lay between Caesar's and the mouth of the defile leading to the Ebro, C. had to get round it, if possible. He started as if to return towards Lerida, made a long détour to the right, and when hidden by hills, wound round their camp at a distance, so that when next seen he was as near the river as they, though his route was rougher. Then a race ensued to the mouth of the defile.

15. **fugiens laboris**, 'disposed to shirk his work,' the only instance in Caesar of a pres. participle used with an objective gen.

quin putaret, 'as not to think.'

16. **conclamatur** etc., 'the cry To arms! is raised.'

LXX.

7. **priores**, adverbial, going with *attigissent*—"if they should be the first to reach the mountains they were making for.'

8. **ipsi** etc. This clause is virtually concessive—'though they would escape the danger themselves, they would not be able to save the baggage' etc.

10. **quibus**, dat. after *ferri.*

12. **ex ... rupibus**, 'after the great rocks' (ch. 68).

17. **qui erat** etc., 'the highest of all in sight.' This is the regular expression, not *in conspectu excelsissimum.*

21. **iugis**, 'along the heights,' abl. of direction of motion.

24. **minimam partem**, 'a moment' = *punctum.*

LXXI.

1. **erat ... rei**, 'it was an opportunity for striking a decisive blow.' *Rem gerere*, 'to carry on war,' 'to fight.'

6. **idque**, *i.e, ut confligeretur.*

8. **ne dubitaret**, (asking him) 'not to hesitate,' oblique petition.

11. **sui timoris** etc., 'had betrayed their alarm.'

13. **collatis ... conferti**, 'huddled together, with their standards collected into one place.'

LXXII.

1. **eam** is inserted because the next clause explains what the hope was. We say simply 'had conceived *the* hope.'

5. **amitteret**. This and the following subj. express *deliberation*—'why should he lose'?—*amittam* in *oratio recta.*

9. **civium**, obj. gen., 'pity *for* his countrymen.'

11. **rem obtinere**, 'to carry his point,' 'succeed.'

12. **plerisque**, dat., 'did not commend itself to very many' of the officers. We find another constr. of *probo* in 74. l. 31.

18. **sese referunt**, 'retire,' like *se recipiunt.*

20. **quam proxime** etc., 'as near as possible,' cf. note on 84, l. 19.

LXXIII.

2. **omnem** etc., 'they had given up all hope of (supplying) their commissariat and (reaching) the R. Ebro.

6. **nuntiantur**, 'word is brought to them that the men told off to fetch water' etc. The *personal* pass. constr. with verbs of saying, thinking etc., is preferred in Latin, see note on 14, l. 6.

9. **alariarum**. The troops supplied by the provinces were called *alarii* or *auxilia*. The former term was applied in earlier days to the *Socii*, or Italian allies.

10. **vallum ducere**, 'to construct a stockade,' prob. to the Sègre.

LXXIV.

2. **quem quisque** etc., 'each one inquires for and calls out any acquaintance or fellow-townsman he had in the camp' (of Caesar, which was quite near).

6. **eorum** etc., (they say) 'it is by their favour that they are alive.'

7. **imperatoris**, etc., 'they inquire about the general's good faith, whether they could safely put themselves in his power.'

8. **quod non.** Observe that the negative is not carried on into the clause introduced by *que*, which may be translated 'but,' like *atque* in 44, l. 18.

13. **quibus** etc. The participle is probably conditional—'*if* assurances should be given on these points.'

14. **signa translaturos**, cf. 60, l. 10.

23. **per quem** etc., 'by whose introduction each of them had a chance of gaining access to Caesar.' *Ad. comm.*, 'access *by* recommendation.'

27. **erant** etc., 'everywhere expressions of joy and congratulations were heard.' Elsewhere in Caesar *plenus* takes gen.

29. **videbantur** is taken twice, in both relative clauses.

magnumque etc., 'and C. in the opinion of all was reaping a rich harvest from his former clemency.'

LXXV.

4. **quieto ... animo**, 'calmly and with resignation.' On account of his conduct on this occasion Afranius was subsequently accused of treason, Book iii. 83.

5. **non deserit se**, 'did not give himself up.' For *familia*, cf. 14, l. 20.

6. **praetoria cohorte**, 'the general's bodyguard,' see Introd. ii. § 8.

11. **sinistras** etc., 'they roll their cloaks round their left arms,' as a substitute for the shields which they had left behind.

LXXVI.

2. **neu ... obsecrat**, 'and implores them not to deliver him or P., his commander-in-chief, to the enemy to be punished.' An exaggerated appeal.

6. **iurent.** They had already been bound by the regular *sacramentum*, or military oath, when first enrolled. This was now renewed.

9. **idem** etc., 'he makes A. take the same oath.'

12. **penes quem** etc., 'that whoever had one of Caesar's men with him should produce him.' Supply *ab eo* with *producatur*.

18. **rem** etc., 'brought things back to their former relations of hostility.'

LXXVII.

6. **magno** etc., 'he treated with much respect.'

7. **equites** here refers to those knights who had been military tribunes. The military tribunes were all of equestrian rank, though knights serving in the army were not necessarily tribunes.

LXXVIII.

1. **pabulatione**, 'by the difficulty of procuring forage.' Here *premi* takes abl. of the thing in respect of which the pressure is felt.

3. **dierum VII.**, 'seven days' supply.' The MSS. read XXII., but as there were fifty legionary cohorts and eighty of auxiliaries, and four days had not yet elapsed since they left Ilerda, they could not have been in actual want, had the legionaries really carried 22 days' supply; besides, such a weight in addition to their ordinary load would have been excessive even for legionaries. The copyists very often made mistakes in numerals.

13. **quo spatio** etc., 'and in such a distance they perceived that the undertaking might be liable to more mischances.'

17. **nullum** etc., 'immediately the rearmost became engaged.'

LXXIX.

2. **novissimum** etc., 'brought up the rear.' *Plures* just after is adverbial—'in larger numbers' than usually composed the rear guard.

7. **suberat.** When *cum* has the sense 'whenever,' 'as often as,' it is followed by the indic. even of historical tenses in the best writers of Caesar's time.

9. **in aversos**, 'on their rear.'

10. **magno ... res**, 'the situation was one of great peril.'

11. **legionum signa**, 'the main body of the legions.'

16. **tantum** etc., 'so far were they from getting help from their cavalry.' The MSS. read *auxiliis*, which Madvig has with great probability corrected.

19. **ultro**, 'actually,' doing just what the cavalry should have done for them.

ex itinere etc., 'to straggle,' 'leave the line of march.'

LXXX.

3. **subsistunt**, '*men* halt.' The subject is quite indefinite, as the next words, *ut tum accidit*, show that what precedes is a general statement.

6. **una fronte**, 'with a single front,' *i.e.* with no fortification except on the side facing the enemy.

12. **animum adversa**, written separately for *animadversa*: cf. *animum adverterunt*, l. 9. We find *animadverso* in 81, l. 9.

14. **hora decima** apparently only refers to the foragers who might include infantry and so would require a rest. The next line shows that the cavalry were not to wait till the tenth hour.

LXXXI.

4. **natura ... loco**, 'in a position naturally unfavourable.'

6. **et ... non** instead of *neque* marks that this was an unusual course.

9. **erumperent.** Note the change of subject.

illi etc., 'observing the faulty situation of their camp, they keep pushing out their lines all night, and changing camp for camp,' *i.e.* they construct new lines in a better position for defence, nearer to Caesar (only 2000 paces from his camp), but further from water.

14. **praesenti** etc. 'their present disadvantage was being remedied at the cost of other disadvantages.' *Malo* is dat.

18. **male haberi**, cf. 63, l. 8.

22. **quo** = *ad quas*, sc. *eruptiones*.

24. **ad iter.** The MSS. read *ad id*, which would mean 'for sallying out.'

LXXXII.

8. **contra** etc., 'for the appearance of having shirked a battle, against the feeling of his soldiers and public opinion (lit. the talk of all), was damaging him greatly,' *i.e.* destroying his prestige.

12. **spatii** etc., 'owing to the narrow space, even if the enemy were put to flight, a victory could not help much towards the decision.' Madvig has by a fine emendation restored proper sense to the passage, the MSS. reading *brevitas* and *victoriae* —'the shortness of the space ... could not help much towards the decision of the victory'!

15. **hinc duas** etc., 'two-thirds of this (space).' *Hinc* = *ex his.* So *tres partes*, 'three quarters.' In fractions when the denom. exceeds the numerator by only one it is not expressed in Latin.

20. **signa inferentibus**, 'if they advanced upon him.'

LXXXIII.

2. **in subsidiis**, 'as a reserve.' Thus the auxiliary foot formed practically a third line, but Caesar's army was drawn up more in the usual order, *i.e.* the three lines were composed wholly of legionaries. See Introd. ii. § 4.

6. **suae cuiusque** etc., 'belonging to their respective legions,' for *suae quaeque*, by a curious attraction of *quisque* to the case of *suus* which frequently occurs, as in Livy, 33. 46, *pecunia quae in stipendium Romanis suo quoque anno penderetur*, where *quaeque* would be regular.

7. **media acie**, *i.e.* in the intervals between the legionary cohorts.

8. **tenere** etc., 'both generals seemed to keep to their purpose.' That is, though Caesar posted his skirmishers and cavalry in their proper place, so as to have an advantage if obliged to fight, he showed by not making them advance that he would not take the offensive ; while Afranius, who did not venture to bring up his useless cavalry or foreign auxiliaries to the front, still by remaining in order of battle forced Caesar to do the same, and thus stopped his works.

LXXXIV.

1. **omnibus rebus**, 'in every respect,' the blockade being comolete. *Inopia* in l. 3 is abl. of cause.

9. **ipsis**, himself and Petreius.

11. **satis**, etc. 'they had now satisfied the claims of duty and had been punished enough.' The subject *se* must be supplied here and in the following sentences, as in 6, l. 13.

14. **prohiberi ingressu**, 'they were prevented from moving.'

17. **ad ultimum** etc., either 'to come forth to suffer extreme punishment" or 'to proceed to the last extremity against themselves,' *i.e.* 'to commit suicide'; cf. 22, l. 23.

19. **quam potest** etc., 'as humbly as possible.' The sense would be the same without *potest.*

LXXXV.

1. **nulli** etc., 'there was no one in the world for whom this rôle either of complaint or self-pity had been more inappropriate.'

6. **ut quam** etc., 'in order that there might be as little prejudice as possible to the cause of peace,' *i.e.* that nothing might be done which would make peace impossible, except at terrible cost.

9. **illius**, probably taken with *exercitus*, 'the opposing army.'

11. **omnium suorum**, including Afranius and Petreius themselves.

12. **omnium ordinum** etc., 'the part played by all ranks had been a merciful one,' lit. 'had rested on pity.' Same sense of *partes* as in l. 2.

20. **illorum humilitate**, 'taking advantage of their humiliation,' an abl. of attendant circumstances.

21. **quibus** etc., 'anything by which his own resources might be increased.'

26. **submissos**, 'sent to their aid'; cf. 43, l. 16.

31. **in se** etc., 'it was against him that novel commands were established.' Here and in the two sentences following *se* is apparently acc., while *in se uno*, l. 38, is 'in his case alone.'

34. **iura ... commutari**, by the *Lex Pompeia De Provinciis.* See Introd. i. § 5.

ex praetura, 'on resigning the praetorship'; cf. 22, l. 12.

37. **nihil** etc., 'did not avail *to prevent* men who had served with credit in former wars being called out' etc. The *probati* had been honourably discharged. For *quin* the MSS. reading is *quod*, 'because,' and some edd. have *cum*, 'since.'

40. **cum honore**, *i.e.* a triumph, which had not been granted to Caesar, though frequent *supplicationes*, or public thanksgivings had been voted for his victories in Gaul.

44. **id agere**, 'was it his object.' *Hoc ago* is thus used in *oratio recta*.

47. **excederent**, 'let them quit,' oblique petition, subj. representing an imperative.

LXXXVI.

3. **ut ... ferrent.** This clause is epexegetical (or explanatory) of *id*.

4. **ultro**, 'actually,' 'on the contrary,' as in 79, l. 19.

8. **omni .. fide**, 'though every pledge should be given.'

11. **huc**, 'to this conclusion,' explained by the *ut*-clause following.

12. **ad Varum.** The *Varus* (Var) was the E. boundary of Further Gaul.

14. **a Caesare cavetur**, 'a guarantee is given by C.'

LXXXVII.

4. **quae ... suos**, 'such things, that is, as were in the hands of his men.' This relative clause limits *quod*, 'whatever,' in that which precedes.

5. **qui amiserant.** The strict *or. obl.* requires *amisissent*, but the clause practically means 'the losers'; cf. note on *quae causa fuerat*, 47, l. 6.

9. **in ius**, 'to have them tried.'

10. **cum stipendium** etc., 'when P. and A. were being pressed by the legions for their pay in almost a mutinous way, and said the pay-day had not yet arrived,' etc. *Flagito* can take a double acc., as in *B. G.* I. 16, *Caesar Haeduos frumentum ... flagitare*. Here the MSS. read *flagitaretur*, with *stipendium* as subject, but this makes it necessary to change *postulatum est* into *postularunt* (with some edd.) or *Petreius* etc. would be nom. without a verb. *Dicerent* probably

depends on *cum*, as *cuius* = *et eius*, but it may also be explained as *virtual* or. obl. ; cf. note on 20, l. 11.

14. **duas** etc., 'he ordered two of his own legions to march before, and the rest to follow, so as to encamp at no great distance from one another.' He kept two legions to send into Further Spain, so that four legions were told off to march to the Var.

16. **non longo** go closely together, otherwise we should have *ne*.

17. **hoc praescripto**, 'in accordance with this order,' abl. of condition.

ABBREVIATIONS.

A., *active*; abbrev., *abbreviation*; abl., *ablative*; absol., *absolutely*; acc., *accusative*; adv., *adverb*; cf., confer, *compare*; comm., *common gender*; comp., *comparative*; conj., *conjunction*; def., *defective*; demonstr., *demonstrative*; dep., *deponent*; dim., *diminutive*; distrib., *distributive*; = meaning *the same as*; esp., *especially*; f., *feminine*; fr., *from*; freq., *frequentative*; id., idem, *the same*; impers., *impersonal*; incep., *inceptive*; indecl., *indeclinable*; indef., *indefinite*; inf., *infinitive*; interrog., *interrogative*; irr., *irregular*; m., *masculine*; n., *neuter*; num., *numeral*; opp., *opposed in meaning to*; ord., *ordinal*; orig., *originally*; part., *participle*; pass., *passive*; pl., *plural*; poss., *possessive*; prep., *preposition*; pron., *pronoun*; rel., *relative*; sc., scilicet, *one must understand*; sing., *singular*; subst., *substantive*; sup., *superlative*; usu., *usually*; v., *verb*; v. a. n., *verb active and neuter*; w., *with*.

The words in brackets either indicate the derivation of a word, or are closely akin to it. In compound words when one part is scarcely altered, or not at all, only the other is given.

The numerals which occur are given in the Vocabulary, but as many are expressed in the text by symbols, the following list is added to indicate the full expressions whether cardinal, ordinal, or numeral adverbs, which must be looked for.

II, duo; III, tres; IIII, quattuor; V, quinque; VI, sex; VII, septem *or* septimus; VIII, octo *or* octavus; VIIII *and* IX, novem; X, decem; XI, undecim; XII, duodecim *or* duodecimus; XIII, tredecim *or* tertius decimus; XIIII, quartus decimus; XVII, septemdecim; XX, viginti; XXII, duo et viginti; XXX, triginta; L, quinquaginta; LX, sexagies; LXX, septuaginta; LXXX, octoginta; CC, ducenti; CCC, trecenti; CCCC, quadringenti; DC, sexcenti; DCCCC, nongenti.

VOCABULARY.

a, ab, prep. w. abl. *by, from;* a fronte, *in front.*

ab-dūco, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. *to lead away, withdraw.*

ăb-horrĕo, ŭi, 2. v. n. w. ab, *to be averse to.*

ab-lātus, a, um, part. pass. aufero.

ab-rĭpĭo, ŭi, reptum, 3. v. a. *to snatch away, wrest* [rapio].

absens, tis, adj. *absent* [ab-sum].

ab-sum, fŭi, esse, v. n. irr. *to be absent, distant.*

ăb-undo, āvi, 1. v. n. *to abound* [unda].

ac, conj. *and.*

ac-cēdo, ssi, ssum, 3. v. n. *to approach;* w. ad, *to join* [ad, cedo].

ac-cĭdo, di, 3. v. n. *to happen, befal* [ad, cado].

ac-cĭpĭo, cēpi, ceptum, 3. v. a. *to receive, sustain* [ad, capio].

ācer, ris, re, *sharp, keen, eager.*

ăcerbē, adv. *bitterly, harshly* [acerbus].

ăcerbĭtas, ātis, f. *bitterness, harshness* [id.].

ăcervus, i, m. *a heap, pile.*

ăcies, ēi, f. *a line of battle* [ac- in acer, etc.].

ācrĭter, ācrĭus, ācerrĭmē, adv. *fiercely, eagerly* [acer].

actĭo, ōnis, f. *an action;* pl. *proceedings* [ago].

actŭārĭus, a, um, *propelled by oars* [id.].

ad, prep. w. acc. *to, at, near, towards.*

ăd-ăquor, ātus, 1. v. dep. *to fetch water.*

ad-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. v. a. *to add.*

ad-dūco, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. *to bring to, constrain.*

ăd-ĕo, ĭvi or ĭi, ĭtum, 4. v. a. n. *to go to, approach.*

ădĕo, adv. *so, to such an extent.*

ăd-haerĕo, haesi, sum, 2. v. n. *to stick to, be entangled.*

ăd-hĭbĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. v. a. *to apply, employ* [habeo].

ăd-hortor, ātus, 1. v. dep. *to exhort.*

ăd-ĭgo, ēgi, actum, 3. v. a. *to drive to* [ago].

ăd-ĭmo, ēmi, emptum, 3. v. a. *to take away* [ad = ab, emo].

ădĭtus, ūs, m. *an approach, access* [ad, eo].

ăd-iungo, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. *to join, attach.*

ădiūtor, ōris, m. *a helper, supporter* [ad, iuvo].

ăd-iŭvo, iūvi, iūtum, 1. v. a. *to help, support.*

admĭnistrātĭo, ōnis, f. *a carrying on, working.*

ad-mĭnistro, āvi, 1. v. a. *to carry on, manage* [minister].

ad-mīror, ātus, 1. v. dep. *to wonder* (*at*).

ăd-ŏrĭor, ortus, 4. v. dep. *to rise up* (*against*), *attack.*

ăd-orno, āvi, 1. v. a. *to fit out, prepare.*

ad-servo, āvi, 1. v. a. *to watch, guard.*

ad-sum, fŭi, esse, v. n. irr. *to be present, at hand.*

ădūlātĭo, ōnis, f. *flattery.*

ădŭlescens, entis, part. adolesco; subst. m. *a young man, youth.*

ad-vĕho, vexi, ctum, 3. v. a. *to bring, convey to.*

ad-vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, 4. v. n. *to come to, arrive.*

ad-vento, āvi, 1. v. n. freq. *to approach* [advenio].

adventus, ūs, m. *approach, arrival* [id.].

adversārĭus, i, m. *an adversary* [adversus].

adversus, prep. w. acc. *against;* adv. montem, *uphill* [adverto].

ad-verto, ti, sum, 3. v. a. *to turn to;* animum, *to turn the mind to, to observe,* = animadverto; see note on 80, l. 12.

ad-vŏlo, āvi, 1. v. n. *to fly to, hurry up.*

aegrē, adv. *scarcely, with difficulty* [aeger].

aequĭtas, ātis, f. *justice, fairness.*

aequus, a, um, *even, level; fair; favourable;* aequo animo, *contentedly.*

aerārĭum, i, n. *a treasury,* esp. *the State treasury* at Rome [aes].

aes, aeris, n. *bronze, money.*

aestĭmātĭo, ōnis, f. *a valuation, estimate* [aestimo].

aetas, ātis, f. *an age, period.*

affectus, a, um, part. afficio.

af-fĕro, attŭli, allātum, ferre, v. a. irr. *to bring* (*to*), *cause, report* [ad, fero].

af-fĭcĭo, fēci, fectum, 3. v. a. *to influence, treat;* affectus valetudine, *suffering from ill-health;* beneficiis, *having experienced favours* [ad, facio].

affīnĭtas, ātis, f. *a marriage connexion* [ad, finis].

ăger, gri, m. *land, territory* [ἀγρός].

agger, ĕris, m. *a rampart, bank; earth, brushwood,* etc., for making a rampart [ad-gero].

aggrĕdĭor, gressus, 3. v. dep. *to attack, attempt* [ad, gradior].

agmen, ĭnis, n. *a marching column, army on the march* [ago].

ăgo, ēgi, actum, 3. v. a. n. *to do, act; drive, bring up;* gratias, *to give thanks;* cum aliquo, *to treat, plead with someone;* id agere ut, *to make it one's object.*

ālārĭus, a, um, *auxiliary*, orig. *belonging to the wings* [ala].

albĕo, ŭi, 2. v. n. *to be white* or *grey* [albus].

ălĭas, adv. *at another time;* al. ... al. *at one time ... at another* [alius].

ălĭēnus, a, um, *belonging to another, estranged;* aes, *debt* [id.].

ălĭquando, adv. *at some time, at length* [aliquis].

ălĭqui, qua, quod, indef. pron. adj. *some.*

ălĭquis, quid, indef. pron. *someone, something.*

ălĭquot, indecl. num. adj. *several.*

ălĭus, a, ud, gen. ălīus, adj. *another, other, different.*

allātus, a, um, part. affero.

ălo, ŭi, 3. v. a. *to nourish, maintain.*

alter, ĕra, ĕrum, *the one, the other* (of two), *second.*

altĭtūdo, ĭnis, f. *height, depth.*

altus, a, um, *high, deep.*

ambo, bae, bo, num. adj. *both.*

ămīcĭtĭa, ae, f. *friendship.*

ămīcus, a, um, *friendly;* subst. m. *a friend* [amo].

ā-mitto, mīsi, missum, 3. v. a. *to lose.*

amplius, comp. adv. *more* (usu. without quam).

amplus, a, um, *great, honourable.*

an, interrog. conj. *whether, or.*

ancŏra, ae, f. *an anchor* [ἀγκύρα].

angŭlus, i, m. *a corner.*

angustē, ĭus, issĭme, adv. *within narrow limits.*

angustĭae, ārum, f. pl. *narrowness, straits, difficulties.*

angustus, a, um, *narrow.*

ănĭmadverto, ti, sum, 3. v. n. *to turn the mind to, observe* [see adverto].

ănĭmus, i, m. *the mind, disposition.*

annōna, ae, f. *the price of corn;* orig. *the year's produce* [annus].

annus, i, m. *a year* [orig. *circle*, hence ānŭlus, *ring*].

antĕ, prep. w. acc. and adv. *before.*

antĕā, adv. *before, previously.*

antĕ-cēdo, ssi, ssum, 3. v. n. *to go before, precede.*

antĕ-cursor, ōris, m. *a forerunner;* pl. *advanced guard* [curro].

antĕ-ĕo, īvi or ĭi, ĭtum, 4. v. n. *to go before, be first.*

antĕ-quam, conj. *before (that).*

antĕ-sīgnāni, orum, m. *soldiers who marched before the standards* [signum].

antīquĭtus, adv. *from old time, of old.*

antīquus, a, um, *old, ancient.*

ăpĕrĭo, ĕrŭi, ertum, 4. v. a. *to open.*

ăpertus, a, um, part. aperio; adj. *open, unprotected.*

appello, āvi, 1. v. a. *to call, appeal to.*

ap-pello, pŭli, pulsum, 3. v. a. *to bring up, bring to land* [ad].

ap-pĕto, īvi, ītum, 3. v. a. *to covet* [ad].

ap-prŏpinquo, āvi, 1. v. n. *to draw near, approach* [ad].

aptus, a, um, *fit, prepared* [apiscor].

ăpud, prep. w. acc. *at, in presence of, with.*

ăqua, ae, f. *water;* pl. *floods.*

ăquātor, ōris, m. *a water-carrier.*

ăquor, ātus, 1. v. dep. *to fetch water.*

arbĭtror, ātus, 1. v. dep. *to think, consider* [arbiter].

arcāno, adv. *secretly* [arcanus].

arcesso, īvi, ītum, 3. v. a. *to send for, summon.*

argŭmentum, i, n. *a proof* [arguo].

arma, ōrum, n. pl. *arms, weapons.*

armāmentum, i, n. *a sail* [armo].

armātūra, ae, f. *a mode of arming;* see note on 48, l. 26 [id.].

armo, āvi, 1. v. a. *to arm, equip* [arma].

arrŏgantĭa, ae, f. *haughtiness* [ad, rogo].

artificĭum, i, n. *manœuvre, artifice* [ars, facio].

ascendo, di, sum, 3. v. a. n. *to climb, ascend* [ad, scando].

asper, ĕra, ĕrum, *rough, hardy.*

assuē-făcĭo, fēci, factum, 3. v. a. *to accustom,* w. abl. of that to which [ad-suesco].

atque, conj. *and, and yet.*

at-tingo, tĭgi, tactum, 3. v. a. *to reach, border on* [ad, tango].

at-trĭbŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. v. a. *to assign; make tributary to.*

auctor, ōris, m. *an adviser* [augeo].

auctōrĭtas, ātis, f. *authority, influence;* see note on 32, l. 29.

audācĭa, ae, f. *boldness* [audax].

audacter, adv. *boldly* [id.].

audĕo, ausus, 2. v. semi-dep. *to dare.*

audĭo, īvi, ītum, 4. v. a. *to hear.*

aufĕro, abstŭli, ablātum, 3. v. a. *to carry away* [ab, fero].

augĕo, auxi, auctum, 2. v. a. *to increase.*

aut, conj. *or;* aut ... aut, *either ... or.*

autem, conj. *but.*

auxĭlĭāris, e, *auxiliary;* subst. m. pl. *auxiliaries.*

auxĭlĭum, i, n. *help, aid;* pl. *auxiliaries.*

āversus, a, um, part. averto; in aversos, *on the rear.*

ā-verto, ti, sum, 3. v. a. *to turn away, divert;* se, *to be alienated.*

barbărus, a, um, *outlandish;* subst. m. *a barbarian.*
bellum, i, n. *war.*
bellĭcōsus, a, um, *warlike.*
bĕnĕ, mĕlius, optĭmē, adv. *well* [bonus].
bĕnĕfĭcĭārius, i, m. *a recipient of favours.*
bĕnĕfĭcium, i, n. *a kindness, favour* [bene, facio].
bidŭum, i, n. *a space of two days* [bis, dies].
bīni, ae, a, distrib. num. adj. *two each;* with pl. words like castra, simply *two* [bis].
bŏnus, a, um, *good;* subst. bonum, i, n. *a good, advantage.*
brĕvis, e, *short* [βραχύς].
brĕvĭtas, ātis, f. *shortness.*

C., abbrev. for Caius, a Roman (first) name.
cădo, cĕcĭdi, cāsum, 3. v. n. *to fall.*
caecus, a, um, *blind; unseen.*
caedo, cĕcīdi, caesum, 3. v. a. *to cut, strike, kill.*
caelum, i, n. *the sky.*
cālo, ōnis, m. *a soldier's servant, slave.*
campester, tris, tre, *level, plain.*
campus, i, m. *a plain.*
căpio, cēpi, captum, 3. v. a. *to take.*
cărīna, ae, f. *a keel.*
carpo, psi, ptum, 3. v. a. *to harass.*
carrus, i, m. *a cart, waggon.*
castellum, i, n. *a fort* [dim. of castrum].
castīgo, āvi, 1. v. a. *to chide, rebuke* [castus, ago].
castra, ōrum, n. pl. *a camp.*
cāsus, ūs, m. *a fall, disaster, event* [cado].
causa, ae, f. *a cause, reason;* abl. sing. w. gen. *on account of.*
căvĕo, cāvi, cautum, 2. v. a. n. *to beware (of); to give security;* w. ab, *to guard against.*
cĕler, ĕris, ĕre, *quick, swift.*
cĕlĕrĭtas, ātis, f. *speed, swiftness.*
cĕlĕrĭter, adv. *quickly.*
cēlo, āvi, 1. v. a. *to conceal.*
censĕo, ŭi, censum, 2. v. n. *to think, express an opinion.*
censor, ōris, m. *a censor,* a Roman magistrate [censeo].
centŭrĭa, ae, f. *a century,* orig. 100 men, see Introd. ii. § 1-2 [centum].
centŭrĭātim, adv. *by centuries.*
centŭrĭo, ōnis, m. *a centurion, commander of a century.*
cerno, crēvi, crētum, 3. v. a. *to perceive, see.*
certāmen, ĭnis, n. *a contest* [certo].
certē, adv. *certainly, surely.*
certo, āvi, 1. v. n. *to strive, contend.*
certus, a, um, *certain, fixed;* certiorem facere, *to inform, tell* (pass. certior fieri).
cētĕrus, a, um, *the rest;* usu. pl. *the others.*
cetrātus, a, um, *armed with the cetra,* a light leather buckler.

cingo, nxi, nctum, 3. v. a. *to surround.*

circā, prep. w. acc. and adv. *around.*

circĭter, prep. w. acc. and adv. *about* (of time and number).

circŭĭtus, ūs, m. *a circuit, détour* [circum, eo].

cĭrcŭlor, ātus, 1. v. dep. *to gather in groups* [circulus].

circum-do, dĕdi, dătum, 1. v. a. *to surround.*

circum-dūco, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. *to carry round.*

circum-ĕo, īvi or ĭi, ĭtum, 4. v. a. *to go round, visit, surround.*

circum-fundo, fūdi, fūsum, 3. v. a. *to pour round ;* pass. *to spread round.*

circum-mitto, mīsi, missum, 3. v. a. *to send round.*

circum-mūnio, īvi, ītum, 4. v. a. *to wall round, invest.*

circum-mūnītĭo, ōnis, f. *a line of investment.*

circum-scrībo, psi, ptum, 3. v. a. *to hamper, curtail the power of.*

circum-sisto, stĕti, 3. v. a. *to stand round, surround.*

circum-vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, 4. v. a. *to surround ;* also w. abl. of that with which.

cĭtĕrĭor, us, comp. adj. *on this side :* Hispania citerior, *Hither Spain* [cis].

cĭtrā, prep. w. acc. *on this side of.*

cĭtro, adv. *hither ;* usu. in phrase, ultro citroque, *to and fro.*

cīvīlis, e, *belonging to citizens* dissensio, *discord among fellow-countrymen.*

cīvis, is, m. *a citizen, fellow-countryman.*

cīvĭtas, ātis, f. *a state, community.*

clam, adv. *secretly* [celo].

clāmor, ōris, m. *a shout* [clamo].

classis, is, f. *a fleet.*

claudo, si, sum, 3. v. a. *to close ;* agmen, *to bring up the rear.*

clāvus, i, m. *a nail, bolt.*

Cn., abbrev. for Cneius, a Roman (first) name.

cŏactus, a, um, part. cogo, *under compulsion.*

coepi, isse, v. defect. *to begin ;* pass. coeptus sum, w. pass. infin.

cŏ-ĕo, īvi or ĭi, ĭtum, 4. v. n. *to gather together* [cum, eo].

cŏ-ercĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. v. a. *to restrain, constrain* [cum, arceo].

cōgĭto, āvi, 1. v. a. n. *to think, plan* [cum, agito].

co-gnosco, ōvi, ĭtum, 3. v. a. *to know, learn, take cognisance of* [cum, nosco].

cōgo, cŏēgī, cŏactum, 3. v. a. *to collect, compel* [cum, ago].

cŏhors, rtis, f. *a cohort,* one of the divisions of a legion.

cŏ-hortor, ātus, 1. v. dep. *to exhort* [cum].

collātus, a, um, part. confero.

col-laudo, āvi, 1. v. a. *to praise, commend* [cum].

collēga, ae, m. *a colleague* [cum, lego].

collēgĭum, i, n. *a college, association* of pontiffs, etc. [id.].

col-lĭgo, lēgi, lectum, 3. v. a. *to collect, gather* [id.].

collis, is, m. *a hill.*

col-lŏco, āvi, 1. v. a. *to post, station* [cum].

collŏquĭum, i, n. *a conference, parley.*

col-lŏquor, lŏcūtus, 3. v. dep. *to converse* [cum].

cŏlonus, i, m. *a settler, farmer* [colo].

cŏmĭtĭālis, e, *belonging to an assembly;* dies, *a day on which assemblies can be held.*

cŏmĭtĭum, i, n. *the place of assembly;* pl. *the elections* [cum, eo].

commĕātus, ūs, m., usu. in pl. *supplies, convoys* [commeo].

com-mĕmŏro, āvi, 1. v. a. *to mention, recount* [cum].

commendātĭo, ōnis, f. *a recommendation, introduction.*

com-mendo, āvi, 1. v. a. *to recommend* [cum, mando].

com-mĭnus, adv. *hand to hand, at close quarters* [cum, manus].

com-mitto, mīsi, missum, 3. v. a. *to commit, entrust;* proelium, *to engage in battle* [cum].

commŏdē, ĭus, issĭmē, adv. *conveniently.*

com-mŏdus, a, um, *convenient, easy;* subst. n. *an interest, advantage.*

com-mŏror, ātus, 1. v. dep. *to delay, linger* [cum].

com-mūnio, īvi, ītum, 4. v. a. *to fortify* [id.].

com-mūnis, e, *shared together, common* [cum, munus].

commūtātĭo, ōnis, f. *a change.*

com-mūto, āvi, 1. v. a. *to change, alter* [cum].

com-pello, pŭli, pulsum, 3. v. a. *to drive* (*back*).

com-pĕrĭo, pĕri, pertum, 4. v. a. *to discover, ascertain* [cum, pario].

com-plĕo, ēvi, ētum, 2. v. a. *to fill, complete* [cum].

com-plūres, a and ĭa, adj. or subst. *several, very many.*

com-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3. v. a. *to put together, settle.*

com-porto, āvi, 1. v. a. *to carry together.*

compŏsĭtĭo, ōnis, f. *a settlement, agreement* [compono].

con-cēdo, ssi, ssum, 3. v. a. *to grant, allow* [cum].

concĭlĭo, āvi, 1. v. a. *to win, bring about.*

concĭlĭum, i, n. *a council, assembly*, see note on 19, l. 11.

con-cĭpĭo, cēpi, ceptum, 3. v. a., with in se, *to perpetrate, be guilty of* [cum, capio].

con-cĭto, āvi, 1. v. a. freq. *to rouse up;* pass. *to hasten* [cum, cieo].

con-clāmo, āvi, 1. v. a. n. *to shout together;* vasa, *to shout for the baggage to be packed* (the signal to prepare for a march).

con-curro, curri, cursum, 3. v. n. *to run or flock together* [cum].

con-curso, āvi, 1. v. n. freq. *to run to and fro, rush about* [id.].

condĭcĭo, ōnis, f. *an offer, proposal;* pl. *terms, conditions* [cum, dic, root of dīco].

con-fĕro, tŭli, collātum, ferre, v. a. irr. *to bring together, collect;* arma, *to fight;* se, *to betake oneself.*

con-fertus, a, um, part. confercio, *crowded together* [cum, farcio].

confestim, adv. *forthwith.*

confĭcĭo, fēci, fectum, 3. v. a. *to make up, complete, carry out* [facio].

con-fīdo, fīsus, 3. v. n. semi-dep. *to trust, confide.*

confirmātĭo, ōnis, f. *encouragement.*

con-firmo, āvi, 1. v. a. *to strengthen, encourage; to assert confidently.*

con-fĭtĕor, fessus, 2. v. dep. *to confess* [cum, fateor].

con-flicto, āvi, 1. v. a. freq. *to harass, distress.*

con-flīgo, xi, ctum, 3. v. n. *to engage, fight.*

con-fŭgĭo, fūgi, 3. v. n., usu. with ad, *to fly to, have recourse to.*

con-grĕdĭor, gressus, 3. v. dep. *to come together, meet in battle* [gradior].

congressus, ūs, m. *a meeting, engagement.*

cōn-ĭcĭo, iēci, iectum, 3. v. a. *to cast;* in fugam, *to put to flight* [cum, iacio].

cō-nītor, nīsus, 3. v. dep. *to struggle, force one's way.*

cōn-iungo, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. *to join;* part. pass. coniunctus, *close to.*

cōnor, ātus, 1. v. dep. *to attempt, be about to.*

con-quiesco, ēvi, ētum, 3. v. n. *to rest, go to rest.*

con-quīro, quīsīvi, ītum, 3. v. a. *to search for, hunt up* [cum, quaero].

consanguĭnĕus, a, um, *of one's own blood, related* [cum, sanguis].

con-scendo, di, sum, 3. v. a. *to go on board, embark on* [scando].

con-scrībo, psi, ptum, 3. v. a. *to write down, enrol, levy.*

con-sector, ātus, 1. v. dep. freq. *to follow, pursue* [consequor].

con-sentĭo, sensi, sensum, 4. v. n. *to agree, tally.*

con-sĕquor, sĕcūtus, 3. v. dep. *to follow, overtake; attain.*

con-sĕro, rŭi, rtum, 3. v. a. *to join together;* manum, *to fight hand to hand.*

con-servo, āvi, 1. v. a. *to preserve, maintain.*

consĭlĭor, ātus, 1. v. dep. *to consult, take counsel.*

consilium, i, n. *advice, a plan; a council of war,* see note on 19, l. 11.

con-sisto, stĭti, stĭtum, 3. v. n. *to stand, be posted; halt.*

conspectus, ūs, m. *sight, view.*

con-spĭcĭo, spexi, spectum, 3. v. a. *to catch sight of, descry* [cum, specio].

conspĭcor, ātus, 1. v. dep. *to catch sight of* [id.].

constantĭa, ae, f. *firmness, stedfastness* [con-stans].

con-stĭtŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. v. a. *to set up, draw up, post; to found; to determine* [cum, statuo].

con-sto, stĭti, stātum, 1. v. n. *to consist of, rest upon,* with in and abl.; usu. impers. constat, *it is agreed, well known.*

con-suesco, suēvi, suētum, 3. v. n. *to be accustomed.*

consuētūdo, ĭnis, f. *custom, habit.*

consul, ŭlis, m. *a consul,* one of the two supreme magistrates at Rome.

consŭlāris, e, *of a consul, consular;* provincia, *governed by a magistrate with the rank of consul.*

consulātus, ūs, *a consulship.*

consŭlo, ŭi, tum, 3. v. a. n. *to consult, deliberate;* w. dat. *to provide for, consider.*

consulto, āvi, 1. v. n. freq. *to deliberate.*

consultum, i, n. *a decree;* esp. senatus cons. *a decree of the Senate* [consulo].

con-sūmo, mpsi, mptum, 3. v. a. *to use up, consume, spend.*

con-temno, mpsi, mptum, 3. v. a. *to despise, slight.*

con-tendo, di, tum, 3. v. n. *to strive, fight; hasten.*

contentĭo, ōnis, f. *an effort, exertion.*

contentus, a, um, *satisfied,* w. abl. [contineo].

con-texo, ŭi, tum, 3. v. a. *to weave together, plait.*

contĭnens, entis, part. contineo; as adj. w. dat. *continuous with, adjoining;* absol. *self-restrained.*

contĭnenter, adv. *continuously.*

con-tĭnĕo, ŭi, tentum, 2. v. a. *to hold together, keep, confine* [teneo].

con-tingo, tĭgi, tactum, 3. v. a. *to touch, reach* [tango].

contĭnŭo, āvi, 1. v. a. *to carry on continuously.*

contĭo, ōnis, f. *an assembly; a speech* [con-ventio, venio].

contĭōnor, ātus, 1. v. dep. *to make a speech* to an assembly.

contrā, prep. w. acc. and adv. *against, opposite, contrary to; on the other hand.*

contrā-dīco, xi, ctum, 3. v. n. *to speak against* (anything).

con-trăho, traxi, ctum, 3. v. a. *to draw together, collect.*

contrārĭus, a, um, *opposite, contrary* [contra].

contrĭbūtus, a, um, part. contribuo; adj. *confederate.*

contrōversĭa, ae, f. *a dispute, quarrel* [contro-versus].

contŭmēlĭa, ae, f. *an insult, affront.*

contŭmēlĭōsus, a, um, *insulting.*

con-vĕho, vexi, ctum, 3. v. a. *to carry together, collect.*

con-vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, 4. v. a. n. *to come together;* w. acc. *to meet;* w. dat. *to suit.*

conventus, ūs, m. *a meeting, assemblage; a district.*

con-verto, ti, sum, 3. v. a. *to turn, change, divert;* part. pass. conversus, *turning round.*

convīcĭum, i, n. *an invective, abuse.*

cŏ-ŏrĭor, ortus, 4. v. dep. *to rise up together, arise.*

cōpĭa, ae, f. *a supply, plenty;* pl. *forces, troops* [for co-opia, opes].

cōram, prep. w. abl. and adv. *in presence of, face to face* [co-oram, ōs].

cŏrĭum, i, n. *a hide, leather.*

cornu, ūs, n. *a horn* [κέρας].

corpus, ŏris, n. *a body, hull.*

cor-rĭpĭo, ŭi, reptum, 3 v. a. *to seize, snatch; rebuke* [cum, rapio].

cŏtīdĭānus, a, um, *daily.*

cŏtīdĭe, adv. *daily* [quot, dies].

crātis, is, f. *a hurdle, wicker-work.*

crēber, bra, um, *frequent;* usu. pl. *close together*, opp. rarus.

crēbro, adv. *frequently.*

cresco, crēvi, cretum, 3. v. n. *to grow, rise* [creo].

crūdēlĭtas, ātis, f. *cruelty* [crudelis].

crūdēlĭter, ĭus, issĭmē, adv. *cruelly.*

cum, prep. w. abl. *with.*

cum, conj. *when, since, though;* cum...tum, *both... and.*

cuncti, ae, a. *all* [con-iuncti fr. coniungo].

cunctor, ātus, 1. v. dep. *to delay, linger.*

cŭpĭdē, ĭus, issĭme, adv. *eagerly.*

cŭpĭo, īvi, ītum, 3. v. a. *to desire.*

cūro, āvi, 1. v. a. *to care for;* w. gerund, *to get* (something) *done*, etc.

cursus, ūs, m. *a running;* magno cursu, *at great speed.*

custodĭa, ae, f. *protection; a guard* of soldiers.

custōdĭo, īvi, ītum, 4. v. a. *to guard, watch.*

custōs, ōdis, m. *a guard* (a single soldier).

D., abbrev. for Decimus, a Roman (first) name.

de, prep. w. abl. *from, down from, about;* de nocte, *by night;* his de causis, *for these reasons.*

dēbĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. v. a. n. *to owe, be under obligation* [de, habeo].

dē-cēdo, ssi, ssum, 3. v. n. *to come down, depart.*

dĕcem, num. adj. *ten* [δέκα].

dē-cerno, crēvi, crētum, 3. v. a. n. *to decide, decree.*

dē-certo, āvi, 1. v. n. *to fight, decide a contest.*

dē-cĭpĭo, cēpi, ceptum, 3. v. a. *to deceive* [capio].

dē-clīvis, e, *sloping down, downhill* [clivus].

dĕcŭrĭo, ōnis, m. *a commander of ten* (a cavalry officer); *a member of the Senate* of a municipal town or colony [decuria].

dē-curro, rri, rsum, 3. v. n. *to run down;* w. ad, *to have recourse to.*

dēdĭtĭo, ōnis, f. *a surrender* [dedo].

dē-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. v. a. *to give up, surrender.*

dē-dūco, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. *to lead, lead astray;* colonos, *to settle;* milites, *to quarter.*

dē-fendo, di, sum, 3. v. a. *to defend;* iniuriam, *to avenge.*

dē-fĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, v. a. irr. *to announce, report.*

dē-fessus, a, um, part. defetiscor, *tired, exhausted.*

dē-fĭcĭo, fēci, fectum, 3. v. a. n. *to fail, be wanting* [facio].

dē-fīgo, xi, xum, 3. v. a. *to fix, plant.*

dē-fīnĭo, īvi, ītum, 4. v. a. *to state exactly, define.*

dē-fŭgĭo, fūgi, 3. v. a. n. *to avoid, shirk.*

dē-grĕdĭor, gressus, 3. v. dep. *to move, change one's position* [gradior].

dē-ĭcĭo, iēci, iectum, 3. v. a. *to dislodge;* sortes, *to cast lots;* se, *to leap down* [de, iacio].

dēiectus, a, um, part. deicio; as adj. *low-lying.*

dĕin or **dēīn**, adv. *afterwards, thereafter.*

dĕinceps, adv. *in turn.*

dĕindĕ, or **dēīndĕ**, adv. *thereafter, nextly.*

dē-lībĕro, āvi, 1. v. a. n. *to discuss, deliberate* [libro].

dē-lĭgo, lēgi, lectum, 3. v. a. *to pick out, choose* [lĕgo].

dē-mĭnŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. v. a. *to lessen, impair.*

dēmissē, ĭus, issĭmē, adv. *humbly.*

dē-mitto, mīsi, missum, 3. v. a. *to send down;* se, *to run down.*

dē-monstro, āvi, 1. v. a. *to point out, explain.*

dē-mŏror, ātus, 1. v. dep. *to check, delay.*

dēnārĭus, i, m. *a silver coin,* worth about 8½d., containing orig. ten asses, afterwards sixteen [dēni].

dē-nĕgo, āvi, 1. v. a. *to refuse, deny.*

dēnĭquĕ, adv. *lastly.*

dē-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3. v. a. *to lay down, take down.*

dē-porto, āvi, 1. v. a. *to carry away, convey.*

dē-posco, pŏposci, 3. v. a. *to demand, ask for.*

dē-prāvo, āvi, 1 v. a. *to pervert* [pravus].

dē-prĕcor, ātus, 1. v. dep. *to appeal against, deprecate.*

dē-prĕhendo, and **dēprendo**, di, sum, 3. v. a. *to seize, take prisoner.*

dē-prĭmo, pressi, ssum, 3. v. a. *to press down, sink* [premo].

dē-rectus (dīrectus), a, um, part. derigo; adj. *straight, steep.*

de-scendo, di, sum, 3. v. n. *to go down, descend;* w. ad, *to have recourse to, acquiesce in* [scando].

de-scisco, scīvi, ītum, 3. v. n. incep. *to revolt* [scio].

dē-sĕro, rŭi, rtum, 3. v. a. *to desert, be wanting to.*

dē-sīdĕro, āvi, 1. v. a. *to miss* [de, sīdus, orig. *to miss a star* from its place in the sky].

despĕrātĭo, ōnis, f. *despair* [de-spero].

destĭno, āvi, 1. v. a. *to fasten, secure;* w. inf. *to design.*

de-stringo, inxi, ictum, 3. v. a. *to draw* (sword).

dē-sum, fŭi, esse, v. n. irr. *to be wanting, fail.*

dē-tergĕo, rsi, rsum, 2. v. a. *to sweep away.*

dētrīmentum, i, n. *injury, loss* [de, tero].

dē-vĕho, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. *to carry down, convey.*

dē-vincĭo, nxi, nctum, 4. v. a. *to bind, lay under obligation.*

dextra, ae, f. *the right hand* [dexter].

dīco, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. *to say;* sacramentum, *to take an oath.*

dĭes, ēi, m. also f. in sing. *a day;* stipendii, *pay-day.*

dif-fĕro, distŭli, dīlātum, ferre, v. a. irr. *to put off* [dis, *apart*].

dif-fĭcĭlis, e, *difficult* [dis, facilis].

dif-fĭcultas, ātis, f. *difficulty.*

diffĭculter, adv. *with difficulty.*

dif-fīdo, fīsus, 3. v. n. semi-dep. *to distrust* [dis].

dignĭtas, ātis, f. *worthiness, dignity.*

dignus, a, um, *worthy.*

dī-grĕdĭor, gressus, 3. v. dep. *to depart* [dis, gradior].

dīlectus, ūs, m. *a conscription, levy of troops* [diligo].

dīlĭgentĭa, ae, f. *carefulness,* [diligens].

dīlĭgo, lexi, lectum, 3. v. a. *to esteem highly, love* [dis, lĕgo].

dī-mĭco, āvi, 1. v. n. *to fight* [mico, *to brandish*].

dī-mĭdĭus, a, um, *half* [medius].

dī-mitto, mīsi, missum, 3. v. a. *to dismiss, let slip, waive.*

dĭr-ĭmo, ēmi, emptum, 3. v. a. *to separate, break off* [dis, emo].

dī-rĭpĭo, ŭi, reptum, 3. v. a. *to ravage, plunder* [rapio].

dis-cēdo, ssi, ssum, 3. v. n. *to depart, withdraw, come off.*

dis-cepto, āvi, 1. v. n. *to dispute* [capto].

dis-cessus, ūs, m. *a departure* [discedo].

di-spergo, si, sum, 3. v. a. *to scatter, disperse* [spargo].

dis-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3. v. a. *to set in different places, station.*

dispŭtātĭo, ōnis, f. *a discussion.*

dis-pŭto, āvi, 1. v. a. *to discuss, dispute.*

dissensĭo, ōnis, f. *strife, discord*

dis-sentĭo, nsi, nsum, 4. v. n. *to disagree.*

dis-sĭmŭlo, āvi, 1. v. a. n. *to disguise the truth, dissemble.*

dis-sĭpo, āvi, 1. v. a. *to scatter, disperse.*

dis-solvo, vi, sŏlūtum, 3. v. a. *to pay* (to various people).

di-sto, āre, 1. v. n. def. *to be distant.*

dis-trăho, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. *to put off, delay.*

dis-trĭbŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. v. a. *to divide, distribute.*

dis-turbo, āvi, 1. v. a. *to break up.*

dĭū, adv. *for a long time* [dies].

dĭūturnĭtas, ātis, f. *long duration, length.*

dī-versus, a, um, part. diverto ; adj. *in different directions.*

dīvĭdo, vīsi, vīsum, 3. v. a. *to divide, separate* [root of video].

dīvīnus, a, um, *divine* [divus].

dī-vulgo, āvi, 1. v. a. *to make commonly known, publish.*

do, dĕdi, dătum, 1. v. a. *to give.*

dŏcĕo, cŭi, ctum, 2. v. a. *to instruct, inform.*

dŏlĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. v. a. n. *to grieve, be indignant, express indignation.*

dŏlor, ōris, m. *pain, grief, indignation.*

dŏmĭcĭlĭum, i, n. *a residence,* [domus].

dŏmĭnātus, ūs, m. *absolute rule.*

dŏmĭnus, i, m. *a master, lord.*

dŏmus, ūs, f. *a house;* domum ad aliquem, *to someone's house.*

dŭbĭto, āvi, 1. v. n. *to hesitate.*

dŭbĭus, a, um, *doubtful, wavering.*

dŭcenti, ae, a, num. adj. *two hundred* [duo, centum].

dūco, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. *to lead, to carry, construct ; to prolong* [dux].

ductus, ūs, m. in abl. sing. *command, leadership.*

dum, conj. *while, until.*

dŭo, ae, o, num. adj. *two.*

dŭŏdĕcim, num. adj. *twelve.*

dŭŏ-dĕcĭmus, a, um, ord. num. adj. *twelfth.*

dŭplex, ĭcis, adj. *double, twofold* [duo, plico].

dūrē, ĭus, issĭmē, adv. *harshly.*

dūrus, a, um, *hard, harsh.*

dŭumvĭri, ōrum, m. *the two supreme magistrates* in Italian towns [duo, vir].

dux, dŭcis, m. *a leader, general.*

e, see ex.

ĕā (sc. viâ), adv. *by that way, there* [is].

ē-dīco, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. *to proclaim.*

ē-dĭtus, a, um, part. ēdo ; adj. *high, elevated.*

ē-dūco, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. *to lead out.*

ef-fĕro, extŭli, ēlātum, efferre, v. a. irr. *to carry away ; to extol* [ex].

ef-fĭcĭo, fēci, fectum, 3. v. a. *to make, complete, effect* [ex, facio].

ef-fŭgĭo, fūgi, 3. v. a. n. *to escape* (*from*).

ē-grĕdĭor, gressus, 3. v. dep. *to go out, sally forth* [gradior].

ē-ĭcĭo, ēiēci, ēiectum, 3. v. a. *to drive out, expel* [iacio].

ēius-mŏdī, *of that kind* [is, modus].

ē-lātus, a, um, part. effero.

ē-lectus, a, um, part. eligo.

ē-lĭgo, lēgi, lectum, 3. v. a. *to pick out, choose* [lego].

ē-lūdo, si, sum, 3. v. a. *to baffle.*

ē-mĭnĕo, ŭi, 2. v. n. *to stand out, project* [maneo].

ē-mĭnus, adv. *at a distance*, opp. comminus [manus].

ē-mitto, mīsi, missum, 3. v. a. *to send out, let out.*

ĕnim, conj. *for.*

ĕo, īvi or ĭi, ĭtum, 4. v. n. *to go.*

ĕō, adv. *thither, to that place* [is].

ĕōdem, adv. *to the same place* [idem].

ĕques, ĭtis, m. *a horseman; a* (*Roman*) *knight;* pl. *cavalry.*

ĕquester, tris, tre, *belonging to knights* or *cavalry;* ordo, *the equestrian order.*

ĕquĭtātus, ūs, m. *cavalry;* pl. *troops of horse.*

ĕquus, i, m. *a horse.*

ergā, prep. w. acc. *towards.*

ē-rĭgo, rexi, rectum, 3. v. a. *to raise, set up* [rego].

ē-rĭpĭo, ŭi, reptum, 3. v. a. *to snatch* or *take away* [rapio].

ē-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3. v. n. *to break out, sally.*

ēruptĭo, ōnis, f. *a sally.*

et, conj. *and;* et ... et, *both ... and.*

ĕtĭam, conj. *even, also* [eti = et].

et-si, conj. *although*, see note on 67, l. 15.

ēventus, ūs, m. *a result, issue* [e-venio].

ēvŏcātus, i, m. *a soldier of the reserve* [part. evoco].

ē-vŏco, āvi, 1. v. a. *to summon forth; to call out* (reserves).

ex or **e**, prep. w. abl. *from, out of; according to;* of time, *after.*

ex-aedĭfĭco, āvi, 1. v. a. *to build entirely* [aedes, facio].

ex-aequo, āvi, 1. v. a. *to equalise, put on the same level* [aequus].

ex-ăgĭto, āvi, 1. v. a. freq. *to assail violently.*

ex-audĭo, īvi, ītum, 4. v. a. *to hear.*

ex-cēdo, ssi, ssum, 3. v. n. *to go out, quit.*

ex-celsus, a, um, *very high, lofty* [part. excello].

ex-cĭpĭo, cēpi, ceptum, 3. v. a. *to pick up; await, follow directly* [capio].

ex-cĭto, āvi, 1. v. a. freq. *to excite, arouse; to erect* [cieo].

excūsātĭo, ōnis, f. *an excuse* [ex-cūso, causa].

exemplum, i, n. *an example, precedent* [eximo].

ex-ĕo, īvi or ĭi, ĭtum, 4. v. n. *to go out, march out.*

ex-ercĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. v. a. *to employ, exercise* [arceo].

exercĭto, āvi, 1. v. a. freq. *to train, practise.*

exercĭtus, ūs, m. *an army.*

ex-ĭgo, ēgi, actum, 3. v. a. *to demand, exact* [ago].

exĭgŭus, a, um, *small, scanty* [exigo].

exĭmĭus, a, um, *excessive* [eximo].

ex-ĭnānĭo, īvi, ītum, 4. v. a. *to drain, exhaust* [inanis].

existĭmātĭo, ōnis, f. *opinion, reputation.*

ex-istĭmo, āvi, 1. v. a. *to consider, think* [aestimo].

exĭtus, ūs, m. *a going out, escape* [ex-eo].

ex-pĕdĭo, īvi, ītum, 4. v. a. *to make ready; free from difficulties* [pes].

expĕdītus, a, um, part. expedio; adj. *lightly equipped* (without baggage).

ex-pello, pŭli, pulsum, 3. v. a. *to drive out.*

ex-pĕrĭor, pertus, 4. v. dep. *to try, make trial of* [peritus].

ex-pĕto, īvi, ītum, 3. v. a. *to desire, seek after.*

ex-pĭo, āvi, 1. v. a. *to atone for.*

ex-plĕo, ēvi, ētum, 2. v. a. *to fill, occupy* [ple-nus].

explĭcĭtus, a, um, *easy, free from difficulties* [part. explico].

ex-plĭco, āvi or ŭi, ātum or ĭtum, 1. v. a, *to unfold, develop.*

explōrātor, ōris, m. *a scout;* pl. *reconnoitring parties.*

ex-plōro, āvi, 1. v. a. *to view, reconnoitre.*

ex-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3. v. a. *to disembark; to set forth.*

ex-sisto, stĭti, stĭtum, 3. v. n. *to arise.*

exspectātĭo, ōnis, f. *expectation.*

ex-specto, āvi, 1. v. a. n. *to await, wait.*

ex-stinguo, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. *to abolish, make an end of.*

ex-sto, 1. v. n. def. *to stand out, project.*

ex-terreo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. v. a. *to dismay;* usu. in part. pass.

ex-torquĕo, rsi, rtum, 2. v. a. *to wrest away.*

extrā, prep. w. acc. *outside of.*

ex-trăho, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. *to drag out.*

extrā-ordĭnārĭus, a, um, *out of the way, extraordinary* [ordo].

extrēmus, a, um, sup. of exterus, *the last, hindmost.*

făber, bri, m. *an engineer;* pl. fabri, brum, *the engineers,* a corps in the Roman army.

făcĭlĕ, ĭus, illĭmē, adv. *easily.*

făcĭlis, e, *easy* [facio].

făcĭo, fēci, factum, 3. v. a. *to do, make;* proelia, *to fight.*

factum, i, n. *a deed* [facio].

factĭo, ōnis, f. *a clique, political faction.*

făcultas, ātis, f. *an opportunity;* pl. *means, resources* [facilis].

falsō, adv. *falsely.*

falsus, a, um, part. fallo; adj. *false.*

fāma, ae, f. *report, rumour* [fari].

fămĭlĭa, ae, f. *a household, establishment of slaves* [famulus].

fămĭlĭāris, e, *intimate;* usu. subst. m. *an intimate friend.*

fānum, i, n. *a shrine, temple* [fari].

fastīgĭum, i, n. *an incline, slope.*

fauces, ĭum, f. pl. *the throat; mouth* (of a harbour).

făvĕo, fāvi, fautum, 2. v. n. *to favour.*

fēlīcĭter, cĭus, cissĭmē, adv. *successfully* [felix].

fĕra, ae, f. *a wild beast* [θήρ].

fĕrē, adv. *almost, about.*

fĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, v. a. irr. *to bear, carry off, lead, tend;* ad populum, *to propose, carry a proposal.*

ferrĕus, a, um, *of iron* [ferrum].

fĭdes, ĕi, f. *good faith, loyalty, protection; a pledge.*

fīdūcĭa, ae, f. *confidence* [fido].

fīlĭus, i, m. *a son.*

fingo, nxi, ctum, 3. v. a. *to invent, feign.*

fīnis, is, m. and f. *an end, limit;* pl. *territory.*

fīnĭtĭmus, a, um, *bordering, adjoining.*

fīo, factus, fĭĕri, v. semi-dep. pass. of facio, *to become, be made, effected.*

firmus, a, um, *strong, secure.*

flāgĭto, āvi, 1. v. a. *to demand, clamour for.*

flĕo, ēvi, ētum, 2. v. n. *to weep;* part. flens, tis, *in tears.*

fluctus, ūs, m. *a wave* [fluo].

flūmen, ĭnis, n. *a river* [id.].

fŏrĕ, inf. fut. of sum; see note on 9, l. 29.

fortis, e, *strong, brave.*

fortĭter, ĭus, issĭmē, adv. *bravely.*

fortūna, ae, f. *luck, fortune.*

fŏrum, i, n. *a market place;* esp. *the Forum,* or place of public resort in Rome.

fossa, ae, f. *a ditch, trench* [fŏdio].

frĕquens, ntis, adj. usu. pl. *in large numbers.*

frĕtum, i, n. *a strait;* esp. *the straits of Messina.*

frons, tis, f. *the forehead, front;* a fronte, *in front.*

fructus, ūs, m. *fruit, reward* [fruor].

frūmentārĭus, a, um, *belonging to corn;* res, *the corn supply, commissariat.*

frūmentor, ātus, 1. v. dep. *to get corn.*

frūmentum, i, n. *corn, grain* [fruges].

frustrā, adv. *in vain* [fraus].

fŭga, ae, f. *flight.*

fŭgĭens, ntis, part. fugio; w. gen. *apt to shun, shirk.*

fŭgĭo, fūgi, fŭgĭtum, 3. v. a. n. *to fly, fly from, shun.*

funda, ae, f. *a sling* [σφενδόνη].

fundĭtor, ōris, m. *a slinger.*

fŭtūrus, a, um, fut. part. sum.

gĕnus, ĕris, n. *a kind, class, race* [gigno].

gĕro, gessi, gestum, 3. v. a. *to carry on, wage, administer.*

glădĭātor, ōris, m. *a trained swordsman, gladiator* (usu. slaves).

glădĭus, i, m. *a sword.*

glōrior, ātus, 1. v. dep. *to boast* [gloria].

grātĭa, ae, f. *favour, gratitude;* pl. *thanks;* in gratiam redire, *to be reconciled* [gratus].

grātŭlātĭo, ōnis, f. *congratulation.*

grātŭlor, ātus, 1. v. dep. *to congratulate.*

grăvis, e, *heavy, weighty, severe.*

grăvĭtas, ātis, f. *weight.*

grăvĭter, ĭus, issĭmē, adv. *heavily, severely.*

grăvor, ātus, 1. v. dep. *to be reluctant.*

gŭbernātor, ōris, m. *a steersman* [guberno].

hăbĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. v. a. *to have, hold, regard;* male, *to annoy.*

hāc, adv. *by this way* [hic].

harpăgo, ōnis, m. *a grappling-hook* [ἁρπάγη].

hastātus, a, um, *armed with spears;* subst. **hastāti**, orum, m. *the men of the third maniple* of each cohort; **hastatus**, i, m. (sc. ordo) *a century of hastati* [hasta].

hībérna, ōrum, n. *winter-quarters;* sc. castra [hiems].

hic, haec, hoc, demonstr. pron. *this, this man*, etc.

hĭems, ĕmis, f. *winter* [χιών].

hĭĕmo, āvi, 1. v. n. *to winter.*

hinc, adv. *hence* [hic].

hŏmo, ĭnis, m. *a man.*

hŏnestus, a, um, *high-born, honourable.*

hŏnor, ōris, m. *honour, distinction, office.*

hōra, ae, f. *an hour* [ὥρα].

hortor, ātus, 1. v. dep. *to exhort.*

hospes, ĭtis, m. *a host; a guest.*

HS., abbrev. for sestertius, see note on 23, l. 14.

hūc, adv. *hither, to this point;* also = his, *to these*, or ad hoc, *in addition* [hic].

hūmānus, a, um, *human* [homo].

hŭmĕrus, i, m. *a shoulder.*

hūmĭdus, a, um, *damp, unseasoned.*

hŭmĭlĭtas, ātis, f. *humiliation, abasement* [humilis].

iăcĭo, iēci, iactum, 3. v. a. *to throw, throw up* or *in.*

iactūra, ae, f. *loss;* facere iacturam, *to incur loss* [iacio].

iam, adv. *now, already, by this time.*

Iānŭārĭus, a, um, with mensis, or as subst. m. *January.*

ĭbī, adv. *there;* see note on 26, l. 3 [is].

idcircō, adv. *on that account* [circa].

īdem, ĕădem, ĭdem, pron. *the same* [is-dem].

ĭdōnĕus, a, um, *suitable, adapted.*

īdus, ŭum, f. pl. *the Ides*, or 15th day of March, May, July, and October; the 13th of other months.

ignōmĭnĭa, ae, f. *disgrace, ignominy* [in, gnomen].

ignōro, avi, 1. v. a. *to be ignorant of* [in, gnosco].

illĕ, a, ud, demonstr. pron. *that; he, she, it.*

im-mĭnĕo, ŭi, 2. v. n. *to be close at hand* [in, maneo].

im-pār, ăris, adj. *unequal.*

im-părātus, a, um, *unprepared.*

impĕdīmentum, i, n. *an encumbrance; pl. baggage.*

im-pĕdĭo, īvi, ītum, 4. v. a. *to hinder, obstruct* (w. ad and gerund); part. pass. impeditus, *full of difficulties* [pes].

im-pello, pŭli, pulsum, 3. v. a. *to drive on, impel.*

impĕrātor, ōris, m. *a commander-in-chief.*

im-pĕrītus, a, um, *ignorant, inexperienced.*

impĕrĭum, i, n., *a command;* esp. *military command*, held by a Roman consul, proconsul, praetor, etc.; see note on 31, l. 1.

impĕro, āvi, 1. v. a. n. *to order, command.*

im-pĕtro, āvi, 1. v. a. *to obtain a request* [patro].

impĕtus, ūs, m. *a charge, attack* [in, peto].

im-plōro, āvi, 1. v. a. *to beseech.*

im-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3. v. a. *to put on, embark.*

im-prīmis, adv. *especially* [in, primus].

im-prŏbo, āvi, 1. v. a. *to disapprove.*

im-prōvīso, adv. *unexpectedly* [pro, video].

im-prūdens, ntis, *not expecting, unprepared.*

in, prep. w. acc. *into, against, to, for, with a view to;* w. abl. *in, on, upon, in the case of.*

ĭn-aedĭfĭco, āvi, 1. v. a. *to barricade* [aedes, facio].

ĭn-aequo, āvi, 1. v. a. *to level, cover over* [aequus].

incendĭum, i, n. *a fire, conflagration* [incendo].

in-cĭdo, di, 3. v. n., w. in and acc. *to fall in with* [cado].

in-cĭpĭo, cēpi, ceptum, 3. v. a. n. *to begin* [capio].

in-cĭto, āvi, 1. v. a. freq. *to spur on, incite* [cieo].

in-clīno, āvi, 1. v. a. n. *to turn, change* [κλίνω].

in-cŏlo, ŭi, 3. v. a. *to inhabit.*

in-cŏlŭmis, e, *safe, unharmed.*

in-commŏdum, i, n. *a disaster, penalty.*

in-consultē, adv. *rashly* [consulo].

in-cursus, ūs, m. *a charge, attack.*

indĕ, adv. *thence, after that* [is].

indūtĭae, ārum, f. *a truce, armistice.*

ĭn-ĕo, īvi or ĭi, ĭtum, 4. v. a. *to enter, enter on, adopt.*

ĭn-ermis, e, *unarmed* [arma].

in-fāmĭa, ae, f. *a scandal* [fama].

in-fectus, a, um, *undone* [facio].

infĕrĭor, us, comp. adj. *lower; inferior* [infra].

in-fĕro, tŭli, illātum, ferre, v. a. irr. *to bring in, introduce;* bellum, *to take the offensive.*

infĭmus, a, um, sup. adj. *lowest* [infra].

in-fīnītē, adv. *without limitation* [finio].

in-firmus, a, um, *weak.*

infrā, prep. w. acc. *under;* adv. *below.*

in-grăvesco, 3. v. n. incep. *to grow heavy, be intensified* [gravis].

in-grĕdĭor, gressus, 3. v. dep. *to enter* [gradior].

in-gressus, ūs, m. *a going forward, advance.*

ĭn-ĭcĭo, iēci, iectum, 3. v. a. *to throw on* or *into* [iacio].

ĭnĭmīcĭtĭa, ae, f. *unfriendliness, a feud.*

ĭn-ĭmīcus, i, m. *a (personal) enemy* [amicus].

ĭnīquĭtas, ātis, f. *unevenness, unfavourableness.*

ĭn-īquus, a, um, *uneven, unfavourable* [aequus].

ĭn-ĭtĭum, i, n. *a beginning* [eo].

ĭn-iungo, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. *to join, attach to; impose on.*

ĭniūrĭa, ae, f. *a wrong* [ius].

ĭnŏpĭa, ae, f. *want, scarcity* [in-ops].

ĭn-ŏpīnans, ntis, adj. *unaware* [opinor].

in-sĕquor, sĕcūtus, 3. v. dep. *to follow, pursue.*

insŏlenter, adv. *insolently* [insolens].

insŏlentĭa, ae, f. *insolence, arrogance.*

in-stĭtŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. v. a. *to set up, establish; begin* [statuo].

in-sto, stĭti, 1. v. n. *to press on.*

in-strŭo, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. *to furnish, draw up.*

in-suētus, a, um, *unaccustomed* [suesco].

insŭla, ae, f. *an island.*

intĕger, gra, grum, *untouched, uninjured, fresh* [tag, tango].

in-tĕgo, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. *to cover.*

intel-lĕgo, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. *to understand, perceive* [inter].

inter, prep. w. acc. *between, among;* inter se, *one another.*

inter-cēdo, ssi, ssum, 3. v. n. *to come between, intervene; to happen; to veto.*

inter-cessĭo, ōnis, f. *a veto.*

inter-cĭpĭo, cēpi, ceptum, 3. v. a. *to cut off, intercept* [capio].

inter-clūdo, si, sum, 3. v. a. *to shut off, separate* [claudo].

inter-dĭū, adv. *by day* [dies].

intĕr-ĕā, adv. *meanwhile.*

intĕr-ĕo, īvi or ĭi, ĭtum, 4. v. n. *to be lost, perish.*

intĕr-est, fŭit, esse, v. impers. w. gen. *it is for the advantage of.*

inter-fĭcĭo, fēci, fectum, v. a. *to kill* [facio].

intĕr-ĭcĭo, iēci, iectum, 3. v. a. *to place between, intersperse* [iacio].

intĕrim, adv. *meanwhile.*

inter-mitto, mīsi, missum, 3. v. a. *to leave between, leave free, discontinue.*

inter-nuntĭus, i, m. *a messenger, go-between.*

inter-pello, āvi, 1. v. a. *to interrupt.*

inter-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3. v. a. *to interpose.*

inter-rŏgo, āvi, 1. v. a. *to question.*

inter-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3. v. a. *to break, break down, interrupt.*

inter-vallum, i, n. *a space between, interval.*

intrā, prep. w. acc. *within.*

intro, āvi, 1. v. a. *to enter, go among.*

intrō-dūco, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. *to lead in, introduce.*

intrŏ-ĭtus, ūs, m. *an entrance* [eo].

in-vādo, si, sum, 3. v. a. n. *to attack, arise.*

in-vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, 4. v. a. *to come upon, find.*

in-vĕtĕrasco, āvi, 3. v. n. incep. *to become settled, established* [vetus].

invĭdĭa, ae, f. *envy, odium* [in-video].

invīto, āvi, 1. v. a. *to invite,* '*treat.*'

invītus, a, um, *unwilling, reluctant.*

in-volvo, vi, vŏlūtum, 3. v. a. *to roll in.*

ipsĕ, a, um, gen. ius, demonstr. pron. *self; myself, himself*, etc.

īrācundĭa, ae, f. *anger.*

īrascor, īrātus, 3. v. dep. *to be angry* [ira].

ir-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3. v. a. *to break into* [in].

is, ĕa, id, gen. ēius, demonstr. pron. *he, she, it, that.*

ĭtă, adv. *so, thus;* ita...ut, *in such a way that*, see note on 26, l. 8.

ĭtăquĕ, conj. *and so, therefore.*

ĭtem, conj. *also, likewise.*

ĭter, ĭtĭnĕris, n. *a road, a journey, march;* habere, *to be on one's way* [ire].

iŭbĕo, iussi, iussum, 2. v. a. *to order, command.*

iūcundus, a, um, *pleasant, agreeable* [iuvo].

iūdĭcĭum, i, n. *a judgment, decision;* pl. *the law-courts.*

iūdĭco, āvi, 1. v. a. *to judge, consider* [iudex; ius, dico].

iūgĕrum, i, n. *a measure of land*, about $\frac{2}{3}$ of an acre.

iŭgum, i, n. *a yoke; a hill top* [iungo].

Iūlĭus, a, um, *Julian;* lex, *a law passed by C. Julius Caesar* in his consulship.

iūmentum, i, m. *a beast of burden* [iuvo].

iungo, nxi, nctum, 3. v. a. *to join; fasten together.*

iūro, āvi, 1. v. a. n. *to swear.*

iūs, iūris, n. *right*, *law;* in ius ire, *to go to law*, *have a case tried.*
ius-iūrandum, iūrisiūrandi, n. *an oath.*
iustĭtĭa, ae, f. *justice.*
iustus, a, um, *just;* iter, *a regular day's march.*
iŭvo, iūvi, iūtum, 1. v. a. *to help*, *assist.*
iuxtā, prep. w. acc. *near*, *hard by* [iungo].

L., abbrev. for Lucius, a Roman (first) name.
lăbor, ōris, m. *labour*, *trouble.*
lăbōro, āvi, 1. v. n. *to toil*, *be in difficulties.*
lăcesso, īvi, ītum, 3. v. a. *to harass*, *provoke.*
laetĭtĭa, ae, f. *gladness*, *rejoicing.*
laetus, a, um, *glad*, *joyful.*
languĭdus, a, um, *faint*, *languid.*
largītĭo, ōnis, f. *a giving freely*, *distribution of money.*
lātĭtūdo, ĭnis, f. *width*, *breadth* [lātus].
lătus, ĕris, n. *a side*, *flank.*
lātus, a, um, *wide*, *broad.*
laudo, āvi, 1. v. a. *to praise.*
laus, dis, f. *praise*, *glory.*
lēgātĭo, ōnis, f. *a commission*, *embassy* [tego].
lēgātus, i, m. *an ambassador*, *envoy; a high officer*, see Introd. ii. § 6.
lĕgĭo, ōnis, f. *a division of the Roman army*, *a legion*, see Introd. ii. § 1.
lĕgĭōnārĭus, a, um, *belonging to a legion;* subst. m. pl. *legionaries.*
lēgĭtĭmus, a, um, *required by law*, *legal*, *regular* [lex].
lēnis, e, *gentle*, *mild.*
lēnĭtas, ātis, f. *mildness*, *clemency.*
lēnĭter, ĭus, issĭmē, adv. *mildly*, *feebly.*
lentē, adv. *slowly* [lentus].
lĕvis, e, *light*, *not heavy.*
lĕvo, āvi, 1. v. a. *to lighten.*
lĭbens, entis, part. libet; adj. *willing.*
lĭber, ĕra, ĕrum, *free.*
lībĕrē, adv. *freely.*
lībĕri, ōrum, m. *children.*
lībĕro, āvi, 1. v. a. *to set free*, *liberate.*
lībertas, ātis, f. *freedom.*
lĭcentĭa, ae, f. *want of restraint*, *license.*
lĭcet, ŭit, ĭtum, v. impers. *it is allowed*, *lawful.*
lictor, ōris, m. *a lictor*, *official attendant* on consuls and praetors.
lignum, i, n. *wood;* pl. *firewood.*
linter, tris, f. *a light boat*, *wherry.*
littĕrae, ārum, f. *a letter*, *despatch.*
lītus, ŏris, n. *a coast*, *shore.*
lŏcus, i, m. *a place;* abl. loco with gen. *in the place of; as.*
longē, ĭus, issĭmē, adv. *far off.*
longinquĭtas, ātis, f. *length*, *duration.*
longinquus, a, um, *distant.*
longĭtūdo, ĭnis, f. *length.*
longus, a, um, *long*, *tedious.*

lŏquor, lŏcūtus, 3. v. dep. *to speak.*

lūcesco, luxi, 3. v. n. incep. *to grow light* [lux].

lūdus, i, m. *a game;* sc. gladiatorius, *a school of gladiators.*

lux, lūcis, f. *light;* prima, *dawn.*

M., abbrev. for Marcus, a Roman (first) name.

măgĭs, comp. adv. *more* [magnus].

măgistrātus, ūs, m. *a magistrate.*

magnĭtūdo, ĭnis, f. *greatness, large volume.*

magnŏpĕrĕ, for magno opere, adv. *greatly.*

magnus, a, um, *great;* iter, *a forced march.*

mălĕ, adv. *badly;* habere, *to annoy* [malus].

mălĕfĭcĭum, i, n. *mischief, evil-doing* [male, facio].

mālo, lŭi, malle, v. a. irr. *to wish rather, prefer* [magis, volo].

mălum, i, n. *an evil, disadvantage.*

mandātum, i. n. *a message* [part. mando].

mando, āvi, 1. v. a. *to charge, entrust.*

mănĕo, nsi, nsum, 2. v. a. n. *to await; remain.*

mănĭpŭlus, i. m. *a division* of the Roman army, *a maniple* [manus, pleo].

mănus, ūs, f. *a hand;* ferrea, *a grappling iron.*

mărĕ, is, n. *the sea.*

mātĕrĭa, ae, f. *timber.*

mātūrē, ĭus, issĭmē, adv. *soon, early.*

mātūrĭtas, ātis, f. *ripeness* [maturus].

mātūro, āvi, 1. v. a. n. *to hasten.*

maxĭmē, sup. adv. *most, chiefly* [magnus].

mĕdĭus, a, um, *middle;* spatium, *the centre.*

mĕmŏr, ŏris, adj. *mindful.*

mĕmŏrĭa, ae, f. *memory.*

mendācĭum, i, n. *a lie* [mendax].

mens, tis, f. *mind, intellect.*

mensis, is, m. *a month.*

mĕrĕor, ĭtus, 2. v. dep. *to deserve;* bene de aliquo, *to do good service to.*

merx, cis, f., usu. pl. *goods, wares.*

mĕtus, ūs, m. *fear.*

mīles, ĭtis, m. *a soldier.*

mīlĭa, ĭum, n. (pl. of mille) *thousands;* sc. passuum, *miles* (of 1000 paces).

mīlĭtāris, e, *of soldiers;* res, *warfare.*

millĕ, num, adj. indecl. in sing. *a thousand.*

mĭnae, ārum, f. *threats.*

mĭnĭmus, a, um, sup. of parvus, *least.*

mĭnŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. v. a. *to lessen.*

mĭnus, adv. *less* [minor].

mĭsĕrātĭo, ōnis, f. *an appeal to pity* [miseror, miser].

mĭsĕrĭcordĭa, ae, f. *pity, compassion* [miser, cor].

missĭo, ōnis, f. *discharge* (of soldiers).

mitto, mīsi, missum, 3. v. a. *to send, dismiss, discharge, utter.*

mŏdĭus, i, m. *a measure* of corn, about a peck.

mŏdŏ, adv. *only, but* [orig. abl. of modus].

mŏdus, i, m. *a way, manner.*

moenĭa, ĭum, n. *walls, ramparts.*

mōles, is, f. *a mass of stone, a mole.*

mōmentum, i, n. *an impulse* [moveo].

mŏnĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. v. a. *to warn, remind, inform.*

mons, ntis, m. *a mountain, hill.*

montānus, a, um, *dwelling in mountains;* subst. m. *a mountaineer.*

montŭōsus, a, um, *mountainous* [mons].

mŏra, ae, f. *a delay.*

mŏror, ātus, 1. v. dep. *to delay; hinder, hamper.*

mōs, mōris, m. *custom, usage;* pl. *character.*

mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, 2. v. a. *to move; affect, influence;* castra, *to break up.*

multĭtūdo, ĭnis, f. *a great number, multitude* [multus].

multum, adv. *much, greatly.*

multus, a, um, *much;* pl. *many.*

mūnĭ-ceps, ĭpis, m. *a townsman, fellow-townsman* [munia, capio].

mūnĭcĭpĭum, i, n. *a free town, Italian borough.*

mūnĭo, īvi, ītum, 4. v. a. *to fortify* [moenia].

mūnītĭo, ōnis, f. *a defence, outwork.*

mūnītus, a, um, part. munio; adj. *strongly fortified.*

mūnus, ĕris, n. *a duty, office.*

mūrus, i, m. *a wall, city wall.*

mūto, āvi, 1. v. a. *to change.*

mūtŭus, a, um, *mutual;* pecunia, *borrowed money, a loan.*

N, abbrev. for Numerius, a Roman (first) name.

nanciscor, nactus, 3. v. dep. *to take, obtain.*

nātūra, ae, f. *nature* [nascor].

nāvĭgĭum, i, n. *a vessel, boat* [navis, ago].

nāvis, is, f. *a vessel, ship;* longa, *a war ship;* oneraria, *a merchantman.*

nē, adv. and conj. *lest, that not;* ne ... quidem, *not even.*

-nĕ interrog. particle, *whether* (in indirect questions).

nĕc, see neque.

nĕcessārĭo, adv. *unavoidably, of necessity.*

nĕcessārĭus, a, um, *necessary; intimate;* subst. m. *an intimate friend.*

nĕcessĕ, n. adj. indecl. *unavoidable;* habere, *to be compelled.*

nĕcessĭtūdo, ĭnis, f. *intimacy, relationship.*

nĕgo, āvi, 1. v. a. *to deny, refuse.*

nĕgōtĭum, i, n. *a business; difficulty* [nec, otium].

nēmo, acc. nēmĭnem (gen. nullius), pron. *no one* [ne, homo].

nĕquĕ or **nĕc**, conj. *and not, nor;* neque ... neque, *neither ... nor.*

nĕquĕ-dum, adv. *and not yet* [cf. non-dum].

nēquīquam, adv. *in vain.*

neu or **nēve**, adv. *and that not, nor.*

neuter, tra, trum, *neither of two* [ne, uter].

nĭhĭl, n. indecl. *nothing* [ne, hilum].

nĭmĭus, a, um, *excessive* [nimis].

nĭsĭ,, conj. *if not, unless* [ni, si].

nītor, sus and xus, 3. v. dep. *to strive, endeavour.*

nix, nivis, f. *snow* [νίφειν].

nōbĭlis, e, *famous, notable; high-born* [nosco].

nŏcĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. v. n. *to harm, hurt.*

noctū, adv. *by night* [nox].

nocturnus, a, um, *nightly, by night.*

nōlo, ŭi, nolle, v. a. n. *to be unwilling, refuse* [ne, volo].

nōmen, ĭnis, n. *a name* [nosco].

nōmĭnātim, adv. *by name, specially.*

nōn, adv. *not* [orig. noenum = ne unum].

non-dum, adv. *not yet.*

non-genti, ae, a, num. adj. *nine hundred* [novem, centum].

non-nullus, a, um, *not none, some.*

non-numquam, adv. *not never, sometimes.*

nōnus, a, um, ord. num. adj. *ninth* [novem].

nosco, nōvi, nōtum, 3. v. a. incep. *to get to know;* in perf. *to know.*

noster, tra, trum, pron. adj. *our* [nos].

nōtĭtĭa, ae, f, *acquaintance* [nosco].

nŏto, āvi, 1. v. a. *to brand* [nota].

nōtus, a, um, part. nosco, *well-known;* subst. m. *an acquaintance.*

nŏvem, num. adj. *nine.*

nŏvus, a, um, *new, novel;* sup. novissimus, *the last, hindmost;* agmen, *the rear-guard.*

nox, ctis, f. *night.*

nūdo, āvi, 1. v. a. *to strip, make bare.*

nūdus, a, um, *naked, bare.*

nullus, a, um, *no, none.*

nŭmĕrus, i, m. *a number, quantity.*

numquam, adv. *never* [ne, umquam].

nuncŭpo, āvi, 1. v. a. *to name; offer* [nomen, capio].

nuntĭo, āvi, 1. v. a. *to report, announce.*

nuntĭus, i, m. *a messenger, message.*

ŏb-ĭcĭo, iēci, iectum, 3. v. a. *to expose, put in the way of* [iacio].

ob-lātus, a, um, part. offero.

oblīquus, a, um, *slanting, oblique.*

obscūrus, a, um, *obscure, unknown.*

ob-sĕcro, āvi, 1. v. a. *to adjure, implore* [sacro].

obses, ĭdis, com. *a hostage* [obsideo].

ob-sĭdĕo, sēdi, sessum, 2. v. a. *to sit down before, beset, besiege* [sedeo].

obsĭdĭo, ōnis, f. *a siege, blockade.*

ob-strŭo, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. *to block up.*

ob-stringo, nxi, ctum, 3. v. a. *to bind, fetter.*

ob-tempĕro, āvi, 1. v. n. *to yield, defer to.*

ob-tĭnĕo, ŭi, tentum, 2. v. a. *to hold, command* [teneo].

obtrectātĭo, ōnis, f. *disparagement* [ob, tracto].

ob-vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, 4. v. n. *to come to, fall to the lot of.*

ob-vĭam, adv. *in the way of, to meet.*

occāsĭo, ōnis, f. *an opportunity.*

occāsus, ūs, m. *a setting* [ob, cado].

occultus, a, um, part. occulo; adj. *secret, hidden;* in occulto, *out of sight.*

occŭpo, āvi, 1. v. a. *to seize, occupy* [ob, capio].

oc-curro, i, cursum, 3. v. n. *to go to meet, confront* [ob].

ōcĕānus, i, m. *the ocean.*

octāvus, a, um, card. num. adj. *the eighth.*

octō, num. adj. *eight.*

octōgintā, num. adj. *eighty.*

ŏcŭlus, i, m. *an eye.*

of-fĕro, obtŭli, oblātum, ferre, v. a. irr. *to offer, present, cause* [ob].

offĭcīna, ae, f. *a workshop, manufactory* [for opi-ficina; opus, facio].

offĭcĭum, i, n. *a service, duty, courtesy* [opus, facio].

ŏmitto, mīsi, missum, 3. v. a. *to give up, abandon* [ob, mitto].

omnīno, adv. *altogether, at all* [omnis].

omnis, e, *all, every.*

ŏnĕrārĭus, a, um, *carrying burdens;* navis, *a merchantman* [onus].

ŏnus, ĕris, n. *a load, burden;* oneri esse, *to be burdensome.*

ŏpem, is (no nom.), f. *help, aid;* pl. opes, um, *means, resources.*

ŏpĕra, ae, f. *work, service;* dare operam, *to take heed, look to it.*

ŏpīnĭo, ōnis, f. *an opinion, expectation.*

ŏportet, ŭit, 2. v. impers. *it behoves, one ought.*

oppĭdānus, a, um, *belonging to a town;* subst. m. *a townsman.*

oppĭdum, i, n. *a town* [ob, pedum = πέδον].

op-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3. v. a. *to set against, pit against.*

opportūnĭtas, ātis, f. *convenience, favourableness.*

op-pŏsĭtus, a, um, part. oppono; adj. *opposite.*

op-prĭmo, pressi, pressum, 3. v. a. *to surprise, crush* [premo].

oppugnātĭo, ōnis, f. *an attack, assault* [ob, pugno].

optĭmē, adv. sup. of bene, *excellently.*

optĭmus, a, um, sup. of bonus, *best, excellent.*

ŏpus, ĕris, n. *a work;* pl. *siege works, fortifications.*

ōrātĭo, ōnis, f. *a speech, language* [oro].

ordo, ĭnis, m. *a line, rank of soldiers,* often = centuria, *a century;* ducere ordinem, *to command a company* as centurion; hence, *a centurionship; an order, class;* senatorius, *the senatorial order.*

ŏrĭor, ortus, 4. v. dep. *to arise.*

ōro, āvi, 1. v. a. *to pray, entreat.*

ōs, ōris, n. *a mouth.*

os-tendo, di, tum, 3. v. a. *to show, declare* [obs].

ostentātĭo, ōnis, f. *display, showing off* [ostento].

ōtĭum, i, n. *ease, leisure, peace.*

pābŭlātĭo, ōnis, f. *foraging.*

pābŭlātor, ōris, m. *a forager.*

pābŭlor, ātus, 1. v. dep. *to forage.*

pābŭlum, i, n. *fodder, forage* [pasco].

pāco, āvi, 1. v. a. *to pacify, subjugate* [pax].

paenĕ, adv. *almost.*

pălam, adv. *openly, publicly.*

pălūdātus, a, um, *dressed in a general's cloak* (pălūdāmentum).

pār, păris, adj. *equal.*

părātus, a, um, part. paro; adj. *ready, prepared.*

parco, pĕperci, parsum, 3. v. n. *to spare.*

părens, entis, comm. *a parent* [pario].

păro, āvi, 1. v. a. *to prepare, procure, buy.*

pars, rtis, f. *a part, portion;* in duas partes (ch. 40), *in two directions; a political party;* pl. *regions; a part played, a rôle.*

partĭor, ītus, 4. v. dep. *to share, divide.*

parvus, a, um, *small.*

passus, ūs, m. *a pace,* about 5 ft.; mille passus, *a* (Roman) *mile,* about 1618 yds.

pastor, ōris, m. *a shepherd, herdsman* [pasco].

pătĕo, ŭi, 2. v. n. *to be open, extend.*

păter, tris, m. *a father.*

pătĭenter, adv. *patiently* [patior].

pătĭentĭa, ae, f. *forbearance, endurance.*

pătĭor, passus, 3. v. dep. *to suffer, permit.*

pătrōnus, i, m. *a patron, protector.*

pauci, ae, a (sing. v. rare) *few;* n. pl. pauca, *few words.*

paulātim, adv. *little by little* [paulum].

paulisper, adv. *for a short time.*

paulo, adv. *by a little, somewhat.*

paulum, i, n. *a little.*

pax, pācis, f. *peace* [paciscor].

pectus, ŏris, n. *the breast.*

pĕcūnĭa, ae, f. *money;* pl. *sums of money* [pecus, cattle being the earliest currency].

pĕcus, ŏris, n. *cattle.*

pĕdĕs, ĭtis, m. *a foot-soldier* [pes].

pĕnĕs, prep. w. acc. *in the hands* or *power of.*

per, prep. w. acc. *through, by;* per se, *by oneself, on one's own responsibility.*

pĕr-ăgĭto, āvi, 1. v. a. freq. *to harass, infest.*

pĕr-ăgo, ēgi, actum, 3. v. a. *to go through with, complete.*

per-curro, i, cursum, 3. v. a. n. *to hasten through, traverse.*

pĕr-ĕquĭto, āvi, 1. v. a. n. *to ride through* or *to and fro.*

per-fĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, v. a. irr. *to convey, carry word, report.*

per-fĭcĭo, fēci, fectum, 3. v. a. *to complete, finish* [facio].

per-fŭgĭo, fūgi, 3. v. n. *to desert.*

per-grātus, a, um, *very gratifying.*

pĕrīclĭtor, ātus, 1. v. dep. *to try, hazard* [periculum].

pĕrīcŭlum, i, n. *a danger, risk.*

pĕrītus, a, um, *experienced, acquainted with.*

per-lātus, a, um, part. perfero.

per-lĕgo, lēgi, lectum, 3. v. a. *to read through.*

per-magnus, a, um, *very great.*

per-mănĕo, mansi, sum, 2. v. n. *to continue, keep on.*

per-miscĕo, cŭi, mixtum, 2. v. a. *to mix up, confound.*

per-mitto, mīsi, missum, 3. v. a. *to give up, deliver; to admit of.*

per-mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, 2. v. a. *to move greatly, alarm.*

pernĭcĭes, ēi, f. *destruction, ruin.*

per-pĕtĭor, pessus, 3. v. dep. *to endure to the end* [patior].

per-pĕtŭus, a, um, *unbroken, continuous* [peto].

per-rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, 3. v. a. n. *to break through.*

per-scrībo, psi, ptum, 3. v. a. *to write fully.*

persĕvēro, āvi, 1. v. a. n. *to be firm, persevere* [severus].

per-spĭcĭo, spexi, spectum, 3. v. a. *to examine, look into* [specio].

per-suādĕo, si, sum, 2. v. a. n. *to persuade, induce.*

per-terrĭtus, a, um, part. perterrĕo, *dismayed.*

pertĭnācĭa, ae, f. *obstinacy* [per, tenax].

per-tĭnĕo, ŭi, 2. v. n. *to extend, reach;* w. ad and gerund, *to tend to* [teneo].

per-turbo, āvi, 1. v. a. *to throw into confusion, alarm.*

pĕr-venĭo, vēni, ventum, 4. v. n. *to make one's way, reach* (w. ad).

pes, pĕdis, m. *a foot,* a measure of length.

pĕtītĭo, ōnis, f. *a candidature, canvass* [peto].

pĕto, īvi, ītum, 3. v. a. *to seek, aim at, go to.*

pignus, ŏris, n. *a pledge, guarantee.*

pīlum, i, n. *a javelin*, the missile weapon of Roman legionaries.

pīlus, i, m. *a division of triarii* in the legion ; usu. with primus ; see Introd. ii. § 2.

plānĭtĭa, ae, and -es, ēi, f. *a level place, plain* [planus].

plătĕa, ae, f. *a broad way, street* [πλατεῖα].

plebs, plēbis, f. *the populace, commons.*

plēnus, a, um, *full* [pleo].

plērīque, aeque, ăque (sing. rare), *very many, the most.*

plūres, a, gen. ĭum, *more* (comp. of multus).

plūrĭmus, a, um, *most, very much ;* pl. *very many* (sup. of multus).

plŭtĕus, i, m. *a penthouse, mantlet, breastwork.*

pollĕo, 2. v. n. *to be powerful.*

pollĭcĕor, ĭtus, 2. v. dep. *to promise* [por, liceor].

pollĭcĭtātĭo, onis, f. *a promising.*

pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3. v. a. *to place, pitch.*

pons, ntis, m. *a bridge.*

pontĭfex, ĭcis, m. *a high priest, pontiff* [pons, facio].

pŏpŭlus, i, m. *a people ;* Romanus, *the Roman people.*

porta, ae, f. *a gate, city-gate.*

porto, āvi, 1. v. a. *to carry.*

portus, ūs, m. *a harbour, port.*

possessĭo, ōnis, f. *a holding, landed property* [possideo].

possum, pŏtŭi, posse, v. n. irr. *to be able* [potis, sum].

post, prep. w. acc, *after, behind ;* adv. *afterwards.*

post-ĕā, adv. *afterwards.*

postĕrĭtas, ātis, f. *future time, posterity* [posterus].

postĕrus, a, um, *future, ensuing ;* subst. n. posterum (sc. tempus), *the future* [post].

postrēmo, adv. *at last* [postremus sup. of posterus].

postrīdĭē, adv. *next day* [posterus, dies].

postŭlātum, i, n. *a demand.*

postŭlo, āvi, 1. v. a. *to demand, stipulate.*

pŏtens, ntis, part. possum ; adj. *powerful.*

pŏtentĭa, ae, f. *power*, not by right of office.

pŏtestas, ātis, f. *power*, usu. official or constitutional ; facere alicui potestatem, *to give one leave.*

pŏtĭor, ītus, 4. v. dep. w. abl. *to take possession of, obtain* [potis].

pŏtĭor, us, comp. adj. *preferable, better* [id.].

prae, prep. w. abl. *before, in front of.*

prae-ăcūtus, a, um, *sharpened at the end.*

praebĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. v. a. *to afford, supply.*

praeda, ae, f. *spoil, booty* [prehendo].

prae-dīco, āvi, 1. v. a. *to speak of, mention.*

prae-dūco, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. *to draw before, make across.*

praefectūra, ae, f. *a country town* governed by a Roman prefect.

praefectus, i, m. *a commander;* fabrum, *chief of engineers* [prae-ficio].

prae-fĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, v. a. *to put forward, express.*

prae-fĭcĭo, fēci, fectum, 3. v. a. *to set in command of.*

prae-mitto, mīsi, missum, 3. v. a. *to send on.*

praemĭum, i, n. *a reward* [prae, emo].

prae-ruptus, a, um, part. praerumpo; adj. *precipitous.*

prae-scriptum, i, n. *a rule, ordinance.*

praesens, ntis, adj. *present, at hand* [prae, sum].

praesentĭa, ae, f. *the present;* in praesentia, *for the present.*

prae-sēpĭo, psi, ptum, 4. v. a. *to block up, barricade.*

praesertim, adv. *especially* [prae, sero].

prae-sĭdĕo, sēdi, sessum, 2. v. n. *to watch over, control.*

praesĭdĭum, i, n. *a defence; a garrison.*

prae-sto, stĭti, stĭtum, 1. v. a. *to furnish, perform.*

prae-sum, fŭi, esse, v. n. irr. *to be at the head of, command.*

praeter, prep, w. acc. *except, beside, contrary to.*

praetĕr-ĕā, adv. *beyond that, besides.*

praetĕr-ĕo, īvi or ĭi, ĭtum, 4. v. a. n. *to pass by* or *over.*

praetor, ōris, m. *a praetor,* one of the higher magistrates at Rome.

praetōrĭum, i, n. *the general's quarters, head-quarters* in camp.

praetōrĭus, a, um, *belonging to a praetor* or *general;* cohors, *the general's bodyguard;* provincia, *governed by one with the rank of praetor;* subst. m. *an ex-praetor.*

praetūra, ae, f. *the praetorship.*

prĕmo, pressi, pressum, 3. v. a. *to press hard, distress.*

prīdem, adv. usu. with iam, *long ago.*

prīdĭē, adv. *on the day before* [prae, dies].

prīmo, adv. *at first.*

prīmum, adv. *first;* quam pr. *as soon as possible.*

prīmus, a, um, sup. adj. *first* [prior].

princēps, ĭpis, adj. *first;* subst. *a leader; a chieftain* [primus, capio].

prĭor, us, gen. ōris, comp. adj. *the former, first of two* [pro].

pristīnus, a, um, *former, previous* [prior].

prĭus-quam, comp. adv. *before that.*

prīvātus, a, um, part. privo; adj. *private;* subst. m. *a private individual.*

pro, prep. w. abl. *before*, *in front of*, *on account of*, *in consideration of;* pro se quisque, *each for himself.*

prŏbo, āvi, 1. v. a. *to approve*, *gain approval for.*

prō-cēdo, ssi, ssum, 3. v. n. *to go forward*, *advance.*

prō-clīvis, e, *sloping forward*, *easy* [clivus].

prŏcul, adv. *far off*, *at a distance.*

prō-curro, i, cursum, 3. v. n. *to run forward.*

prō-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. v. a. *to betray.*

prō-dūco, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. *to lead out*, *lengthen*, *bring forward.*

proelĭor, ātus, 1. v. dep. *to fight.*

proelĭum, i, n. *a battle*, *fighting.*

prŏfectĭo, ōnis, f. *a start*, *setting out* [proficiscor].

prō-fĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, v. a. irr. *to carry* or *push forward*, *draw out.*

prō-fĭcĭo, fēci, fectum, 3. v. a. n. *to avail*, *make progress* [facio].

prŏfĭciscor, fectus, 3. v. dep. *to set out* [id.].

prō-fŭgĭo, fūgi, 3. v. n. *to take to flight*, *escape.*

prō-grĕdĭor, gressus, 3. v. dep. *to go forth*, *advance* [gradior].

prō-hĭbĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. v. a. *to hinder*, *exclude ; to protect* [habeo].

prō-ĭcĭo, iēci, iectum, 3. v. a. *to throw away*, *abandon* [iacio].

prō-indĕ or **prōindĕ**, adv. *hence*, *therefore.*

prō-lŭo, lŭi, lūtum, 3. v. a. *to wash away* or *down.*

prō-mulgo, āvi, 1. v. a. *to publish*, *make known.*

prō-nuntĭo, āvi, 1. v. a. *to announce ; put to the vote.*

prŏpĕ, (comp. ĭus) prep. w. acc. *near ;* adv. *nearly*, *almost.*

prō-pello, pŭli, pulsum, 3. v. a. *to drive off.*

prŏpĕrē, adv. *hastily* [properus].

prŏpinquĭtas, ātis, f. *nearness.*

prŏpinquus, a, um, *near*, *neighbouring ;* subst. m. *a relative.*

prŏpĭor, ĭus, comp. adj. *nearer* [prope].

prō-pōno, pŏsŭi, pŏsĭtum, 3. v. a. *to set before* (one), *to propose*, *offer.*

prŏpŏsĭtum, i, n. *a purpose*, *intention* [propono].

propter, prep. w. acc. *on account of.*

prō-rĭpĭo, ŭi, reptum, 3. v. a. with se, *to hurry away* [rapio].

prō-sĕquor, sĕcūtus, 3. v. dep. *to escort ;* vocibus, *to shout after.*

prō-tĕgo, texi, tectum, 3. v. a. *to cover*, *protect.*

prō-tĭnus, adv. *forthwith*, *straightway* [tenus].

prō-vĭdĕo, vīdi, vīsum, 2. v. a. *to provide.*

prōvincĭa, ae, f. *a province.*

prō-vŏco, āvi, 1. v. a. *to call forth*, *invite.*

proxĭmē, adv. (sup. of prope), *very near ;* quam p. *as near as possible.*
proxĭmus, a, um, sup. adj. *nearest, very near* [prope].
publĭcē, adv. *publicly, on behalf of the State.*
publĭcus, a, um, *belonging to the people* or *State ;* subst. n. *a public storehouse* or *treasury* [populus].
pŭdor, ōris, m. *shame, sense of honour.*
pugna, ae, f. *a fight, battle.*
pugno, āvi, 1. v. n. *to fight.*
purgo, āvi, 1. v. a. *to clear, excuse* [pūrĭgo = purus ago].
pŭto, āvi, 1. v. n. *to think.*

Q., abbrev. for Quintus, a Roman (first) name.
quā, adv. *where, by which way* [abl. f. of qui, sc. via].
quadringenti, ae, a, num. adj. *four hundred* [quattuor, centum].
quaero, sīvi, sītum, 3. v. a. *to seek, ask about.*
quaestor, ōris, m. *a quaestor*, a Roman magistrate, who had charge of the revenues [quaero].
quam, adv. *as, than, how ;* w. sup. adj. or adv. *as ... as possible.*
quantus, a, um, *as great, how great ;* subst. n. *so much as.*
quā-rē, adv. *wherefore* [abl. quae, res].
quartus, a, um, ord. num. adj. *the fourth ;* q. decimus, *the fourteenth.*
quăternus, a, um, distrib. num. adj. *four a piece.*
quattŭor, num. adj. *four.*
quattŭor-vĭri, ōrum, m. *a body of four magistrates.*
quĕrĭmōnĭa, ae, f. *a complaint* [queror].
quĕror, questus, 3. v. dep. *to complain, lament.*
qui, quae, quod, gen. cuius, rel. pron. *who, which, what;* abl. quo w. comp. and subjunct. = ut, *in order that.*
qui, quae or qua, quod, indef. pron. after si or ne, *any.*
qui-cumque, quae-, quod-, rel. pron. *whoever, whatever.*
quĭdem, adv. *indeed ;* ne ... quidem, *not even, neither.*
quĭētus, a, um, part. quiesco; adj. *quiet, peaceful.*
quīn, conj. *that not, but that* [qui, ne = non].
quin-dĕcim, num. adj. *fifteen* [quinque].
quinquāginta, num. adj. *fifty.*
quinquĕ, num. adj. *five.*
quis, quid, indef. pron. *anyone, anything.*
quis-quam, quae-, quic-, indef. pron. *anyone, anything.*
quo, adv. *whither ;* also = ad quod, *to which.*
quō-ad, adv. *until, as long as.*
quŏd, conj. *because, that* [qui].
quō-minus, or separately quo minus, conj. *by which the less, that not.*

quō-nam, adv. interrog. *whither*, *to what end.*

quŏnĭam, adv. *since*, *whereas* [quom = cum, iam].

quŏquĕ, conj. *also*, *too.*

quŏque-versus, adv. *in every direction*, *each way.*

quŏtĭens-cumquĕ, adv. *as often as.*

rādix, īcis, f. *a root* [ῥίζα].

răpĭdĭtas, ātis, f. *swiftness*, *speed.*

răpĭdus, a, um, *swift* [rapio].

raptim, adv. *hastily*, *suddenly* [id.].

rārus, a, um, *far apart*, *at wide intervals.*

rătĭo, ōnis, f. *a reason*, *plan*, *method ;* r. habere alicuius, *to take account of*, *provide for ; to admit as a candidate* [ratus].

rătis, is, f. *a raft*, *float.*

rătus, a, um, part. rĕor, adj. *fixed*, *settled ;* pro r. parte, *proportionally.*

rĕceptus, ūs, m. *a retreat*, *refuge* [recipio].

rĕ-cĭpĭo, cēpi, ceptum, 3. v. a. *to recover*, *take possession of ; to admit ;* se, *to retire* [capio].

rĕcĭto, āvi, 1. v. a. *to read*, *recite.*

rectē, adv. *rightly*, *safely.*

rectus, a, um, part. rego ; adj. *straight.*

rĕ-curro, i, cursum, 3. v. n. *to run back*, *return.*

rĕ-cūso, āvi, 1. v. a. *to refuse* [causa].

red-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. v. a. *to restore*, *deliver.*

rĕd-ĕo, īvi, or ĭi, ĭtum, 4. v. n. *to go back*, *return*, *be referred.*

rĕd-ĭgo, ēgi, actum, 3. v. a. *to bring back*, *reduce* [ago].

rĕd-ĭmo, ēmi, emptum, 3. v. a. *to purchase*, *acquire* [emo].

rĕ-dūco, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. *to lead back*, *bring* (to a point).

rĕ-fĕro, rettŭli, rĕlātum, v. a. irr. *to bring back*, *report ;* pedem, *to retreat.*

rĕ-fĭcĭo, fēci, fectum, 3. v. a. *to repair*, *refresh*, *rest* [facio].

rĕ-formĭdo, āvi, 1. v. a. *to fear*, *dread.*

rĕgĭo, ōnis, f. *a region*, *direction ;* e regione, *in a line with* [rego].

rēlĭgĭo, ōnis, f. *a religious scruple*, *conscience.*

rĕ-linquo, līqui, lictum, 3. v. a. *to leave.*

rĕlĭquus, a, um, *remaining ;* subst. m. pl. *the rest.*

rĕ-mănĕo, mansi, mansum, 2. v. n. *to stay behind*, *remain.*

rĕmĕdĭum, i, n. *a cure*, *remedy* [re, medeor].

rēmex, ĭgis, m. *a rower* [remus, ago].

rĕ-missus, a, um, part. remitto ; adj. *indolent*, *negligent.*

rĕ-mitto, mīsi, missum, 3. v. a. *to send back.*

rĕ-mŏvĕō, mōvi, mōtum, 2. v. a. *to move back*, *remove*.
rēmus, i, m. *an oar*.
rĕ-nuntĭo, āvi, 1. v. a. *to bring back word*, *report*.
rĕ-pello, reppŭli, rĕpulsum, 3. v. a. *to drive back*, *repel*.
rĕpentĕ, adv. *suddenly* [repens].
rĕ-pĕrĭo, reppĕri, rĕpertum, 4. v. a. *to find*, *ascertain* [pario].
rĕ-prĕhendo, di, sum, 3. v. a. *to lay hold of; to blame*, *censure*.
rĕ-pugno, āvi, 1. v. n. *to oppose* [pugno].
rĕpulsa, ae, f. *a defeat*, *repulse* [repello].
res, rĕi, f. *a thing*, *matter*, *circumstance*, *proposal*.
re-scrībo, psi, ptum, 3. v. a. *to write back*, *answer*.
rĕ-servo, āvi, 1. v. a. *to keep back*, *reserve*.
rĕ-sisto, stĭti, 3. v. n. *to stop*—w. dat. *to resist*.
re-spĭcĭo, spexi, spectum, 3. v. a. n. *to look back* (*at*), *regard* [specio].
re-spondĕo, di, sum, 2. v. a. *to answer*, *reply*.
responsum, i, n. *an answer*, *reply*.
res-publĭca, rĕīpublicae, f. *the common weal; a commonwealth*, *State*.
re-stĭtŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. v. a. *to restore* [statuo].
rĕ-tĭnĕo, ŭi, tentum, 2. v. a. *to keep*, *maintain* [teneo].
rĕ-torquĕo, rsi, rtum, 2. v. a. *to bend back;* pass. *to double*.
rĕ-trăho, traxi, tractum, 3. v. a. *to drag back*.
rĕ-vertor, versus, 3. v. dep. *to return*.
rĕ-vŏco, āvi, 1. v. a. *to recall*, *call back*.
rex, rēgis, m. *a king* [rego].
rīpa, ae, f. *a bank*.
rūmor, ōris, m. *a report*, *rumour*.
rūpes, is, f. *a rock*, *cliff* [rumpo].
rursus, adv. *again* [re-vorsus, verto].

S., abbrev. for Sextus, a Roman (first) name.
săcrāmentum, i, n. *the military oath* [sacro].
saepĕ, adv. *often*.
săgitta, ae, f. *an arrow*.
săgittārĭus, i, m. *an archer*.
săgum, i, n. *a military cloak*.
saltem, adv. *at least*, *even*.
saltus, ūs, m. *a mountain pass; a chain of mountains* [salio].
sălūs, ūtis, f. *safety*, *life*.
salvus, a, um, *safe*, *unhurt*.
sancĭo, xi, ctum, 4. v. a. *to ratify*, *confirm*.
sanctus, a, um, part. sancio; adj. *holy*, *inviolable*.
sāno, āvi, 1. v. a. *to cure*, *make healthy*.
sarcĭna, ae, f. *a burden*, *pack;* pl. *baggage* carried by soldiers.
sarcĭnārĭus, a, um, *of baggage;* iumenta, *baggage animals*.
sarcĭo, si, tum, 4. v. a. *to mend*, *repair*, *make up for*.

sătis, indecl. subst. or adv. *enough.*

sătis-făcio, fēci, factum, 3. v. n. *to do enough, satisfy.*

saxum, i, n. *a stone, rock.*

scālae, ārum, f. (sing. rare) *scaling ladders* [scando].

scăpha, ae, f. *a light boat* [σκάφη].

scĕlus, ĕris, n. *a crime.*

scĭenter, adv. *skilfully* [scio].

scĭentĭa, ae, f. *skill, knowledge* [id.].

scrībo, psi, ptum, 3. v. a. *to write.*

scūtātus, a, um, *armed with the scutum*, a heavy Roman shield.

sē, sŭi (no nom.), reflex. pron. *himself, herself, themselves.*

sē-cessĭo, ōnis, f. *a going apart, secession* [sē = sēd, *apart*, cedo].

sē-clūdo, si, sum, 3. v. a. *to shut off, separate* [sē, claudo].

sēcrēto, adv. *separately, secretly* [sē-cerno].

sĕcundus, a, um, *successful;* proelium, *a victory* [sequor].

sĕd, conj. *but.*

sēd-ĭtĭo, ōnis, f. *a mutiny, sedition* [sēd, eo].

segnis, e, *slow, inactive.*

sē-mestris, e, *of six months* [sex, mensis].

sē-mōtus, a, um, part. semoveo; adj. *separate, apart.*

semper, adv. *always.*

sĕnātor, ōris, m. *a senator, member of the Senate* of Rome.

sĕnātōrĭus, a, um, *belonging to a senator;* ordo, *the senatorial order.*

sĕnātus, ūs, m. *the Senate, council of elders* or *nobles* at Rome.

sententĭa, ae, f. *an opinion, motion* in the Senate.

sentio, si, sum, 4. v. a. *to feel, perceive.*

sēpărātim, adv. *separately, apart* [separo].

septem, num. adj. *seven.*

septem-dĕcim, num. adj. *seventeen.*

septĭmus, a, um, ord. num. adj. *seventh.*

septŭāgintā, num. adj. *seventy.*

sĕquor, sĕcūtus, 3. v. dep. *to follow, pursue.*

sermo, ōnis, m. *speech, conversation* [sero, ui].

servo, āvi, 1. v. a. *to keep, observe.*

servus, i, m. *a slave* [sero, ui].

sese, strengthened form of se.

sestertius, i, gen. pl. um, m. *a small silver coin, a sesterce,* worth $2\frac{1}{2}$ asses (a little over 2d.), also written HS [semis, tertius, *the third a half*, i.e. $2\frac{1}{2}$].

sex, num. adj. *six.*

Sex., abbrev. for Sextus, a Roman (first) name.

sexāgĭes, num. adv. *sixty times,* see note on 23, l. 14.

sex-centi, ae, a, num. adj. *six hundred.*

sextus, a, um, ord. num. adj. *sixth.*

sī, conj. *if.*

sīc, adv. *so, thus.*
signĭfĭcātĭo, ōnis, f. *an expression of feeling* by shouts, etc.
signĭfĭco, āvi, 1. v. a. *to give notice, express feeling* by shouts, etc [signum, facio].
signum, i, n. *a sign, signal; a military standard;* inferre, *to make an advance.*
sĭlentĭum, i, n. *silence* [sileo].
sĭmĭlis, e, *like, similar*(simul).
sĭmŭl, adv. *together, at the same time;* conj. *as soon as.*
sĭmŭlātĭo, ōnis, f. *feigning, pretence* [simulo].
sĭmŭl-atque, conj. *as soon as.*
sĭnĕ, prep. w. abl. *without.*
singŭli, ae, a, distrib. num. adj. *one apiece*, cf. bini.
sĭnistra, ae, f. *the left hand* (sc. manus).
sŏcĭus, i, m. *an ally.*
sōlātĭum, i, n. *a comfort, consolation* [solor].
sŏlĕo, ĭtus, 2. v. semi-dep. *to be wont, accustomed.*
solus, a, um, *alone.*
solvo, vi, sŏlūtum, 3. v. a. *to loosen;* navem, *to weigh anchor.*
sors, tis, f. *a lot, casting of lots.*
spătĭum, i. n. *a space, time.*
spēro, āvi, 1. v. a. *to hope (for), expect, imagine.*
spes, ēi, f. *hope.*
spontĕ, abl. f., usu. with poss. pron. *of one's own accord, voluntarily.*
stătim, adv. *immediately* [sto].
stătĭo, ōnis, f. *a position, station; an outpost, the mainguard* [id.].
stătūmen, ĭnis, n. *a support, rib* of a boat [statuo].
stătŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. v. a. *to set up, pitch; to decide.*
stīpendĭum, i. n. *pay, soldiers' wages* [stips, pendo].
stīpes, ĭtis, m. *a post, log.*
sto, stĕti, stătum, 1. v. n. *to stand;* cum aliquo, *to be on one's side;* per aliquem, *to be owing to one.*
stŭdĕo, ŭi, 2. v. a. n. *to be zealous, eager;* w. dat. *to be bent on.*
stŭdĭum, i. n. *zeal, eagerness, ambition.*
sub, prep. w. acc. *up to, just before, towards;* w. abl. *under, below, at the time of.*
sŭb-ĕo, īvi or ĭi, ĭtum, 4. v. a. *to undergo, submit to.*
sŭb-ĭcĭo, iēci, iectum, 3. v. a. *to set on, suborn* [iacio].
sŭbiectē, ĭus, issĭmē, adv. *submissively* [subicio].
sŭbĭto, adv. *suddenly.*
sŭbĭtus, a, um, *sudden* [subeo].
sub-lātus, a, um, part. tollo.
sub-lĕvo, āvi, 1. v. a. *to help up; aid, support.*
sub-mitto, mīsi, missum, 3. v. a. *to send up, send to help.*
sub-mŏvĕo, mōvi, mōtum, 2. v. a. *to dislodge, drive off.*
sub-sĕquor, sĕcūtus, 3. v. dep. *to follow after.*
subsĭdĭārĭus, a, um, *in reserve.*

subsĭdĭum, i. n. *a support, relief*; pl. *reserves*.
sub-sisto, stĭti, 3. v. n. *to stop, stay behind.*
sub-sum, fŭi, esse, v. n. irr. *to be near, at hand.*
sub-vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, 4. v. n. *to aid, help.*
suc-cēdo, ssi, ssum, 3. v. n. *to advance up; to relieve, take the place of.*
suc-censĕo, sŭi, sum, 2. v. n. *to be angry, bear a grudge against.*
sŭdes, is, f. *a stake, pile.*
suffrāgor, ātus, 1. v. dep. *to vote for, recommend.*
sum, fŭi, esse, v. subst. irr. *to be.*
summa, ae, f. *the chief point, chief power; the main body.*
summus, a, um, sup. adj. *highest, chief, utmost* [superus].
sūmo, sumpsi, sumptum, 3. v. a. *to take, borrow* [sub, emo].
sŭpĕrĭor, us, comp. adj. *higher; superior; former* [superus].
sŭpĕro, āvi, 1. v. a., *to go past, overflow; to surpass.*
sup-pĕto, īvi, ītum, 3. v. n. *to be at hand, be present.*
supplĭcĭum, i, n. (*capital*) *punishment*; pl. *hardships* [supplico].
sup-porto, āvi, 1. v. a. *to bring up, supply.*
sup-prĭmo, pressi, pressum, 3. v. a. *to check* [premo].
sŭprā, adv. *above*; prep. w. acc. *above, beyond.*
sus-cĭpĭo, cēpi, ceptum, 3. v. a. *to undertake* [sub, capio].
suspīcĭo, ōnis, f. *a suspicion* [suspicor].
suspĭcor, ātus, 1. v. dep. *to suspect* [sub, specio].
sus-tĭnĕo, ŭi, tentum, 2. v. a. *to check, halt; withstand, endure* [teneo].
sus-tŭli, perf. tollo.
sŭus, a, um, poss. pron. *his, her, its, their* [*se*].

T. abbrev. for Titus, a Roman (first) name.
tăbernācŭlum, i, n. *a tent* [taberna].
tăbŭlātum, i, n. *a floor, story* [tabula].
tālis, e, *such, of such a kind.*
tam, adv. *so, so much.*
tămen, conj., *however, nevertheless.*
tămetsi, conj. *although.*
tantum-mŏdo, adv. *only.*
tantus, a, um, *such, so great*; subst. n. *so much*; abl. tanto with comp. *by so much, so much the—.*
tardĭtas, ātis, f. *slowness* [tardus].
tardo, āvi, 1. v. a. *to make slow, retard* [tardus].
tectum, i, n. *a roof, house* [tego].
tĕgo, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. *to cover, conceal*; part. pass. tectus, a, um, *decked.*
tēlum, i. n. *a missile weapon*; esp. *a javelin.*
tĕmĕrē, adv. *at random, rashly.*

tempestas, ātis, f. *a storm, season* [tempus].
templum, i, n. *a temple* [τέμενος].
tempto, āvi, 1. v. a. *to try, sound, assail* [tendo].
tempus, ŏris, n. *time.*
tĕnĕo, ŭi, tentum, 2. v. a. *to hold, keep to, restrain.*
tĕnŭis, e, *small, petty* [tener].
tergum, i, n. *the back, rear.*
terni, ae, a, distrib. num. adj. *three apiece* [ter, tres].
terra, ae, f. *earth.*
terrĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. v. a. *to alarm, frighten.*
terror, ōris, m. *fright, panic.*
tertĭus, a, um, ord. num. adj. *third;* t. decimus, *thirteenth.*
tĭmĕo, ŭi, 2. v. a. *to fear.*
tĭmĭdē, ĭus, issĭmē, adv. *timorously.*
tĭmor, ōris, m. *fear, alarm.*
tollo, sustŭli, sublātum, 3. v. a. irr. *to take up, remove, carry away, abolish;* ancoram, *to weigh.*
tormentum, i. n. *an engine of war* [torqueo].
tot, num. adj. indecl. *so many.*
tŏtĭdem, num. adj. indecl. *just as many.*
tōtus, a, um, *the whole of, all; wholly.*
trabs, ăbis, f. *a beam.*
trā-do, dĭdi, dĭtum, 3. v. a. *to hand over, deliver* [trans].
tra-dūco, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. *to lead across, bring over* [id].
trāgŭla, ae, f. *a heavy javelin* [traho].
trăho, xi, ctum, 3. v. a. *to draw, drag.*
trā-ĭcĭo, iēci, iectum, 3. v. a. *to send across* [trans, iacio].
trā-no, nāvi, 1. v. a. *to swim across* [trans].
trans, prep. w. acc. *across.*
transcendo, di, sum, 3. v. a. n. *to cross, climb over* [scando].
trans-curro, i, cursum, 3. v. n. *to run* or *sail past.*
trans-ĕo, īvi or ĭi, ĭtum, 4. v. a. n. *to cross; come over, desert.*
trans-fĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, v. a. irr. *to bring over, shift, transfer.*
trans-grĕdior, gressus, 3. v. dep. *to go across, cross over* [gradior].
trans-mărīnus, a, um, *beyond sea, transmarine* [mare].
trans-porto, āvi, 1. v. a. *to carry across.*
trans-versus, a, um, *going across, cross* [verto].
trĕ-centi, ae, a, num. adj. *three hundred* [tres].
trĕ-dĕcim, num. adj. *thirteen* [id.].
trĕpĭdanter, ĭus, issĭmē, adv. *nervously, hurriedly* [trepido].
trēs, ĭa, gen. ĭum, num. adj. *three.*
trĭbūnĭcĭus, a, um, *belonging to a tribune, tribunicial.*
trĭbūnus, i. m. *a tribune;* plebis, *a trib. of the plebs,* one of ten annual magistrates; militum, *a military trib.* see Introd. II. § 6 [tribus].

trĭbŭo, ŭi, ūtum, 3. v. a. *to grant, render.*
trīdŭum, i, n. *three days' space* [tres, dies].
trīgintā, num. adj. *thirty.*
trĭplex, ĭcis, adj. *threefold, in three lines* [ter, plico].
tŭĕor, ĭtus, 2. v. dep. *to defend, protect.*
tum, adv. *then;* cum...tum, *both...and.*
tŭmultus, ūs, m. *an uproar;* esp. *a Gallic war, war in Italy.*
tŭmŭlus, i, m. *a mound, hill* [tumeo].
turbātē, adv. *confusedly* [turbo].
turbŭlentus, a, um, *restless, turbulent* [turba].
turpis, e, *shameful, disgraceful.*
turris, is, f. *a tower.*
tūto, adv. *safely* [tutus].
tūtor, ātus, 1. v. dep. freq. *to defend, relieve* [tueor].
tūtus, a, um, *safe* [id].

ūber, ĕris, adj. (comp. ĕrĭor, sup. errĭmus) *full, ample.*
ŭbĭ, adv. *where, when.*
ŭbĭquĕ, adv. *everywhere.*
ultĕrior, us, comp. adj. *further*, opp. citerior [ultra].
ultĭmus, a, um, sup. adj. *the furthest, last* [id].
ultrō, adv. *to the further side;* u. citroque, *to and fro; beyond expectation, actually.*
unā, adv. *together*, usu. with cum [unus].
undĕ, adv. *whence.*
un-dĕcim, num. adj. *eleven* [unus].
undĭquĕ, adv. *from all parts, on all sides.*
ūnĭversus, a, um, *all, the whole* [unus, verto].
ūnus, a, um, gen. ius, num. adj. *one, alone.*
urbānus, a, um, *of a city;* esp. *of the city* (Rome).
urbs, bis, f. *a city:* esp. *the city, Rome.*
ūsus, ūs, m, *use, usefulness, experience;* usui esse, *to be useful.*
ut or **ŭti**, adv. and conj. *as, when, how, that, so that, in order that.*
ūter, tris, m. *a skin, bladder.*
ŭter, tra, trum, gen. trĭus, pron. *which of two.*
ŭter-que, utra-, utrum-, pron. *both, either.*
ŭti, another form of ut.
ŭtrimquĕ, adv. *on both sides* [uterque].
ūtor, ūsus, 3. v. dep. *to use, adopt, enjoy.*

văco, āvi, 1. v. n. *to be empty, unoccupied.*
văcŭus, a, um, *empty, vacant* [vaco].
vădōsus, a, um, *shallow, full of shoals.*
vădum, i, n, *a ford, shallow water.*
văgor, ātus, 1. v. dep. *to wander, rove* [vagus].
valĕo, ŭi, ĭtum, 2. v. n. *to be strong, powerful; to avail.*
vălētūdo, ĭnis, f. *health;* esp. *ill-health.*

vallis, is, f. *a valley.*
vallum, i. n. *a stockade; rampart* of a camp.
vărĭus, a, um, *changeful, chequered.*
vas, vāsis, n. *a utensil, implement.*
vectīgal, ālis, n. *a tax;* pl. *revenues.*
vĕhĕmenter, adv. *violently, strongly* [vehemens].
vĕnĭo, vēni, ventum, 4. v. n. *to come.*
ventus, i. m. *a wind.*
verbum, i. n. *a word;* in haec verba, *after this form.*
vĕrĕor, ĭtus, 2. v. dep. *to fear.*
vergo (no perf.), 3. v. a. n. *to lie, incline.*
vēro, adv. *in truth, however.*
verto, ti, sum, 3. v. a. *to turn;* in aliquid, *to interpret as.*
vērus, a, um, *true, real.*
vesper, ĕris or ĕri, abl. ĕri, m. evening [ἕσπερος].
vĕtĕrānus, a, um, *composed of old soldiers, veteran* [vetus].
vĕto, ŭi, ĭtum, 1. v. a. *to forbid.*
vĕtus, ĕris, adj. *old, former, of long standing; veteran.*
vĕtustas, ātis, f. *antiquity, ancient times.*
vĭa, ae, f. *a road, way* [veho].
victōrĭa, ae, f. *a victory* [vinco].
victus, ūs, m. *living, food* [vivo].
vīcus, i, m. *a street* [οἶκος].
vĭdĕo, vīdi, vīsum, 2. v. a. *to see:* pass., *to seem.*
vĭgĭlĭa, ae, f. *a watch* (of the night); *a watch, guard of soldiers* [vigil].
vīginti, num. adj. *twenty.*
vīmen, ĭnis, n. *an osier, withe* [vitis].
vinco, vīci, victum, 3. v. a. n. *to conquer; to prevail.*
vindĭco, āvi, 1. v. a. *to claim:* in libertatem, *to deliver* [vindex].
vīnĕa, ae, f. *a penthouse, gallery;* orig. *a vineyard* [vinum].
virtus, ūtis, f. *virtue, valour* [vir].
vis, vim, vi (no gen.) f. *force, violence;* pl. vires, ĭum, *strength, power.*
vīso, si, sum, 3. v. a. freq. *to view, visit* [video].
vīta, ae, f. *life* [vivo].
vĭtĭum, i, n. *a fault, defect.*
vīto, avi, 1. v. a. *to avoid, shun.*
vīvo, xi, ctum, 3. v. n. *to live.*
vīvus, a, um, *living, alive.*
vix, adv. *scarcely, hardly.*
vŏcābŭlum, i, n. *a name* [voco].
vŏco, āvi, 1. v. a. *to call, summon.*
vŏlo, ŭi, velle, v. a. n. irr. *to wish, will.*
vŏluntas, ātis, f. *a wish, will.*
vox, vōcis, f. *a voice:* pl. *expressions,* esp. *of abuse* [voco].
vulgo, adv. *commonly, in large numbers* [vulgus].
vulnĕro, āvi, 1. v. a. *to wound.*
vulnus, ĕris, n. *a wound, loss.*
vultus, ūs, m. *a face, countenance* [volo].

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N.B.—The Roman numerals refer to the pages of the Introduction; the others to the chapters.

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